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ANALYSIS OF SIX ANNUAL SEASONS OF FALL HAY FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS, LA.

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A careful study of the fall hay-fever seasons from 1916 to 1922, inclusive, based on clinical, pollenometric, and meteorologic data, gives interesting information on the character and course of hay fever. The fall hay fever has been selected for this analysis, as the principal cause of this form of the disease in Louisiana, in which State these records were taken, is the common ragweed pollen, the buoyancy of which, on account of its small size (20 microns) and spiculated surface, is so great that its number is fairly uniform within the radius of its potential area. By allowing for the difference in its season of bloom, and for weather conditions, the results may be considered representative of the States east of Kansas generally. By substituting the wormwood (Artemesia) for the ragweeds, the statement applies for the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States.

The spring and summer hay fever is due to numerous other pollens, generated by grasses, plants, and trees, individually less common than the ragweeds and most of the pollens of which are also less buoyant than the pollen of these weeds. On this account, an analysis of the spring and summer hay fever is omitted in this report, as being more of local than of general interest.

Complete records are kept at our laboratories of the clinical reports and of the pollen and weather reports, tables of the latter for the months of September and October, 1916 and 1918, and of August, September, and October, 1922, being shown on the following pages. In addition to the individual records, which are made at the Hay-fever and Asthma Clinic, a condensed clinical record is kept showing the dates of acute attacks of the patients, with a view of checking these against variations of the pollenometric reports and weather conditions.

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¹ Hay-Fever? Its Cause and Prevention in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific States. By Wm. Scheppegrell. Public Health Reports, July 20, 1917. Reprint No. 412.

Pollenometric and meteorologic data, New Orleans, La.

	1	f	1						1
	Grass pellens	Am- brosia pollens	Other pollens.	Esti- mated num- ber of pollens per cubic yard of sir.	Maxinum- num- wind ve- locity.	Mean wind ve- locity.	Direction of wind.	Mean tem- pera- ture.	Rain fall.
Sept. 22	4	5	2	29	10	. 3.8	(NW	78	0
25		7		22	14	5.4	SE.	80	0
26	1	9		31	16	6.0	SE	80	. (
28		15		45	15	4.3	NE.	82	. (
29		114		365	22	13.4	NE	68	0
Oct. 1		36		115	16	7.5	(NE.	68	0
2	******	10		61	14	7.4	SE	71	0
3		6		19	12	5.9	E	72	0
4		7		22	12	6.2	NE	74	0
5		11		35	21	10.7	NE	73	.0
6	2	6	2	29	16	7.2	(NE	78	.0
7	1	7		26	17	7.9	E	76	.0
8		2		6	12	4.3	N. SE	80	1.8
9		8		25	7	2.9	NW	80	0
10		12	1	42	18	9.6	NE.	74	0
11		11		35	18	7.7	NE.	73	0
13		3	1	13	7	4.3	(SE)	77	0
14		9	2	35	10	5.0	(SE)	78	0
17				0	25	14.0	F	72	2.5
18		1	4	16	24	11.5	{NE}	74	. 1
19		23	. 3	90	15	7.9	NE	76	0
20			5	32	23	13.4	NW	62	0
21		12	2	45	15	8.5	NW	58	0
24	******	1	2	6	15	7.1	N.W.	70	0
26		8	2	32	17	10.1	NE	62	0
27		1	3	13	15	8.5	NE	66	0
28		1	8	29	12	6.5	E	67	0
29			1	3	9	4.5		70	0
31	1		2	6	8	3.7	NW	72	0

	1			T	1		I I	1	
Sept. 1	1	5	4	31	11	4. 5	NE	84	0
2		7	3	31	12	3.7	8W	84	. 48
3	1	14	1	50	18	3.4	SW	82	. 33
4	3	9		37	13	4.3	SW	85	0
5		10	3	40	13	5. 2	SW	82	0
6	5	12	1	56	10	6.4	NE. NW.	74	2.38
7		3		9	14	8.5	N.W.	75	0
8		6		19	12	7. 2	NE	75	0
9		9	2	34	14	6.2	NE	- 78	0
10	3	12	2	53	15	7.7	SE	76	0
11		4		12	11	5.4	NE.	80	0

Polle. cometric and meteorologic data, New Orleans, La.—Continued. SEPTEMBER, 1918—Continued.

	Grass pollens.	Am- brosia pollens.	Other pollens.	Esti- mated num- ber of pollens per cubic yard of air.	Maxinum- wind ve- locity.	Mean wind ve- locity.	Direction of wind.	Mean tem- pera- ture.	Rain- fall.
Sept. 12		5		15	12	4.1	NW	80	0
13		6		19	10	4.2	SE	81	0
14		12	3	46"	9	4.5	S	80	0
15	2	16	4	68	11	3.9	SE	82	0
16		2		6	8	4.5	SE	81	0
17		2		6	9	4.1	NW	82	0
18		14	3	53	11	4.2	NW	82	0
19		5		16	14	5.6	SW	82	0
20		0		0	22	10.3	NE	67	1.6
21	3	110	5	357	19	10.7	NE	64	0
22	1	25		81	17	8, 5	NE	66	0
23	2	40	2	136	21	9.9	SE	69	0
24	1	23		74	17	9.9	E	74	0
25		15		47	14	5.5	SE	77	.0
26	1	16		53	9	4.1	SE	77	0
27		24	1	78	16	8.8	NE	74	0
28		26		81	16	10. 2	NW	67	0
29		27	2	90	12	6.3	N	70	0
39		24		73	10	5.7	NE	76	0

OCTOBER, 1918.

Oct. 1	2	32	4	88	13	6.3	{NE}	78	0
2	1	10	1	37	14	6.7	ENE	78	0
3	2	15	2	59	15	7.0	NE	79	0
4	1	20	3	75	19	8.9	SE	78	0
5	3	14	1	56	13	5.3	SE	80	0
6	4	29	3	12	15	5.3	SE	78	0
7	2	14	2	50	10	2.5	SE	79	0
8	2	9	1	37	6	4.3	SE	80	. 00
9	1	3 0	1	16	12	5. 2	SESE	76 78	0.47
11	3	4	2	28	12	5. 2	SE	78	1.07
12	4	2	1	22	13	3.8	8 NW	77	. 32
13	1	2	2	16	10	4.0	NW	76	0
14	3	5	3	34	21	10. 9	NE	70	. 06
15	4	6	4	44	30	15. 2	NE	66	1.96
16	1	1	2	12	23	12.4	E	72	. 28
17	1	1	3	15	15	7.5	SE	77	0
18	1	3	4	25	10	4.8	SE	76	. 60
19	1	1	1	9	19	2.6	8W	76	. 02
20	2	6	2	31	0	4.6	NW	77	0
21	1	4	1	18	14	7.1	NE	74	0

Pollenometric and meteorologic data, New Orleans, La.—Continued. OCTOBER, 1918—Continued.

= =	Grass pollens	Am- brosia pollens.	Other pollens.	Esti- mated num- ber of pollens per cubic yard of air.	Maxinum- wind ve- locity.	Mean wind ve- locity.	Direction of wind.	Mean tem- pera- ture.	Rain- fall.
Oct. 22	2	0	1	9	12	6.0	(E	} 74	0
23	1	0	1	6	21	7.2	NE	74	. 43
24	2	0	1	9	23	5.7	S	73	.2
25	1	0	1	6	8	3.1	SW	72	0
26	0	0	1 2	3	15	6.9	SE	74 67	.33
27	1	2		16	11	6.1	SW	1	. 80
28	1	0	2	9	12	6.4	NW	62	0
29	0	0	0	0	20	8.2	SW	76	4. 15
30	1	0	1	6	16	9.9	NW	70	0
31	1	0	0	3	18	8.5	N.W.	66	0
*				AUGU	ST, 1922	1	lan l		
Aug. 1					16	4.6	SE	80	1.70
2	1		1	6	13	6.0	NW	83	0
3	2	*******	1	9	14	6.0	NW	84	0
4	1	1	2	12	10	4.7	NW	86	0
5	1			3	22	4.6	W	83	. 64
6	2	1	1	12	13	4.7	W	82	T.
7	-	2	2	12	19	6.5	SW	82	T.
8	1	2		9	17	6.4	(SW	80	. 28
	2	3	1	19	19	5.2	W	81	- 68
9	1	9	2	37	11	3.9	W	83	0
10							NE.		
11	2	11	3	50	10	4.9	NW	84	0
12	1	3	1	16	19	6.4	S	80	- 41
13	2	4		25	16	7.4	E	76	. 07
14	1			3	14	5.1	SE	80	. 83
15		2	2	12	13	5.0	8	82	. 02
16	1	3 19	1 3	15 81	28	4.8 5.7	W	85 82	T. 07
17	4	19	1	6	11	5.0	NE	82	. 43
19	1	1	2	12	9	4.1	N	84	0
20		5		16	8	4.5	NW	87	0
21	1	15	1 3	53	16	4.5	8W	86	0
22	3	21	3	. 84	21	5.2	SW	84	T.
23	1	13	******	43	14	6.2	E	84	0
24	1	12		40	17	4.9	SE.	84	Т.
25		3		9	11	4.2	E	85	.14
26		2	1	9	11	5.7	SW	84	0
27	1	12	2	47	18	0.7	[NE]	83	0
28		15	1	50	16	8.7	(SE	81	0
		11		34	13	6.4	B	84	0
29		22							
30		5	1	19	11	4.9	SE	84	0

Pollenometric and meteorologic data, New Orleans, La.—Continued. SEPTEMBER, 1922.

	Grass pollens.	Am- brosia pollens.	Other pollens.	Esti- mated num- ber of pollens per cubic yard of air.	Maxi- num- wind ve- locity.	Mean wind velocity.	Direction of wind.	Mean tem- pera- ture.	Rain- fall.
Sept. 1	2	2 3	1	13 13	13 14	5.3 4.9	8 8E	85 84	0
3		6		19	14	5.1	NE	84	. 03
5	2	2 7		6 28	11 16	5.4 8.0	SE	83 82	0 T.
6		8		25	10	4.2	SW	85	0
7		4		12	10	4.0	SE.	83	-11
8		2		6	16	7.2	8E	82	. 20
9	1	5	- 1	22	18	7.0	SE	81	T.
10		4		13	14	5.0	SE	82	. 20
		19	3	65	15	6.5	NE	82	0
12		17		53	14	5.8	NE	76	T.
13		21	3	74	18	7.4	SE	79	T.
14	1	7		25	14	5.5	8E	78	- 13
15		3		9	15	5.4	8E	80	. 10
16		10	*******	31	9	5.0	NE	80	T.
17		11		34	12	5.8	E	78	T.
18	3	128	5	421	23	9.3	NE	79	0
19	1	116		363	21	10.0	NE	78	0
20		84		260	14	7.3	E	80	0
21		52		161	10	5.1	E	81	0
22		38		118	13	5.4	E	80	0
23		26		81	14	5.2	NE	80	0
		14	1	47	8	4.7	E	82	0
25		11		34	9	4.2	SE	82	0
26		20		62	9	4.0	W	82	0
27		22		68	13	5.6	NE.	80	0
28		45	1	143	16	7.5	E	78	0
29		110	3	357	20	8.9	E	79	0
	-		9		-		NE.		-
30		88		173	18	7.9	E	78	0

OCTOBER, 1922.

	1 1		1 1	- 1	- 1				
Oct.	1	89		276	20	9.7	E	78	0
	2 2	98	2	316	24	11.9	NE	77	0
	3	0		0	22	11.3	N E	70	2.06
	4	9		28	15	8.3	SE.	76	. 04
	5	4		12	14	8.3	E	78	. 28
	6	17		53	11	4.7	SW	82	T.
	7	32		97	18	5.9	(SW)	80	. 01
	8	12		37	17	9.0	N	70	. 20
	9 1	68	3	223	22	8.3	NW	63	0
	10	26	1	84	8	3.3	N	66	0
	11	17		53	11	4.2	SE	70	0
	12	15		47	12	4.4	E	72	0
	13	13		40	13	7.0	E	69	0
	14	18		56	12	5, 8	NE	70	0
	15	14		43	12	6.2	NE	72	0
	16	6		19	9	- 5.5	NE	74	0
	17	63	4	214	20	8.5	NE	75	0
	18	54	3	177	17	12.3	NE	66	0
	19	22	2	74	14	7.8	(NE	68	0

Pollenometric and meteorologic data, New Orleans, La.—Continued.

OCTOBER, 1922—Continued.

		Grass pollens.	Am- brosia pollens.	Other pollens.	Esti- mated num- ber of pollens per cuble yard of air.	Maximum- wind ve- locity.	Mean wind ve- locity.	Direct on of wind.	Mean tem- pera- ture.	Rain- fall.
Oet.	20		12	2	43	12	6.6	E	69	0
	21		10	.1	34	12	5.7	SE	73	0
	22		8		25	10	5.4	SE	74	0
	23		7		22	11	4.7	NE	70	.01
	24		13	2	46	13	6.8	E	65	0
	25		9		28	13	7.0	NE.	66	.14
	26	1	6		22	20	11.4	NE	64	. 51
	27		11		34	19	8.0	NE	72	0
	28	7	7		25	15	7.8	NE	60	0
	29		16	2	56	12	7.2	NE	72	T. T.
	30		4	2 2 2	19	11	5.7	NW	74	T.
	31		3	2	16	11	6.0	SW	76 (0

The tables of the physical reports contain the records of the atmospheric-pollen plates (sample plates shown in Figs. 1-4) in relation to the daily maximum and mean wind velocities and directions, the estimated number of pollens per cubic yard of air, the mean temperatures, and the rainfall. They give the number of grass pollens, of Ambrosia pollens (common and giant ragweed, Figs. 1 and 2), and of "other pollens," the latter including the docks (Fig. 4), amaranths, chenopods, marsh elders, and cockle burs, all of which give a positive reaction for hay fever, but, in view of variations in different localities, are only of local importance.

HAY-FEVER AND ASTHMA CLINIC.

The clinical data on which this analysis is based is taken from the records of the Hay-fever and Asthma Clinic of the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, La. This clinic was established in 1918, and has grown steadily in popularity and attendance. The number visiting the triweekly clinics during the fall hay-fever season of 1922 frequently exceeded 100 patients, including both white and colored.

All items of importance in the history of the disease, or for the immunizing treatment, are noted in these records, which include the following data:

- 1. The age of the patient, the time at which the hay fever developed, and the duration of the attack. Also the sex and color of the patient.
- 2. The months in which the hay-fever attacks are present, as this is a check on the diagnostic tests.





Fig. 1.

Fro. 9

Photomicrographs of atmospheric-pollen plates. Fig. 1, ragweed pollens, X 250 diameters; September 29, 1916. Fig. 2, ragweed and Johnson grass pollens, X 250 diameters; September 25, 1918.





Ftg. 3.

Fig. 4.

Photomicrographs of atmospheric-pollen plates. Fig. 3, tree pallens, x 250 diameters; March 25, 1921. Fig. 4, pine and curly dock pollens, x 250 diameters; April 8, 1922.

3. The residence of the patient (as the locality frequently has an important bearing on the severity of the attacks, and on the corresponding degree of immunity to be attained).

4. Near relatives who have, or have had, hav fever or asthma.

5. The condition of the nose, and any operation that may have been performed.

6. Condition of the chest and heart, pulse pressure, urinalysis.

7. Report of radiograph of chest (asthma cases only.)

8. Complications, such as asthma, bronchitis, affections of the accessory sinuses, ears, throat, eyes, and skin.

9. Diagnostic tests, first of the three major and five minor groups of po'le 1,2 and afterwards, if required, of other proteins that may form the principal or complicating cause. The results of these tests, indicating the sensitivity of the patient, are recorded on a percentage basis, and form a constant guide for the immunizing doses.

10. On the back of the chart is a complete record of each dose administered, including the date, the number of units of the pollen extract or the amount of vaccine, and whether this is stock or autogenous, and the name of the manufacturer or the laboratory which prepared it. Finally, special clinical notes, such as the degree of the local or general reaction, dates of severe paroxysms, and the condition of the patient generally.

Such complete data, and based on such a large number of cases, necessarily have marked clinical value, which is especially important in hay fever and asthma, in which the symptoms, course, and seasonal variations are so largely influenced by weather and other extraneous conditions.

DATES OF INCIPIENT FALL HAY FEVER ATTACKS.

Many patients have the belief that their attacks commence on a certain date of each year; but as the amount of pollen necessary to develop the attack is influenced not only by the stage of growth of the incriminating weeds but also by wind conditions, this regular periodicity is rarely the case, the occasions on which such regularity happens being simply coincidences.

Our clinical records show that minor attacks of fall (Ambrosia) hay fever (average, 8 per cent) were recorded on the following dates (the maximum velocity of the wind and its direction on the same dates being also given): 1917, August 2 (12 miles, NW.); 1918, August 10 (22 miles, SE.); 1919, August 6 (14 miles, NW.); 1920, August 3 (12 miles, NW.); 1921, August 6 (14 miles, W.); 1922, August 11 (11 miles, NW.).

The common and giant ragweeds in the Southern States begin to pollinate about August 1, but it is not until August 24 that a consider-

^{*} Hay Fever and Asthma: Cause, Frevention, and Cure. By Wm. Scheppegrell. Lea & Febiger, 1922.

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able number of these weeds are in bloom, and not until about September 10 that the full stage of pollination is reached, the latter being the average date for most of the States east of the one-hundredth meridian. With a sufficiently large number of plants in bloom, the velocity of the wind and its direction are the determining factors of the attacks.

The early cases of fall hay fever usually develop in patients of a high degree of sensitivity, or with less sensitivity but with excessive exposure, as, for instance, when their residence is surrounded with large areas of weeds or they visit weed-infested localities. The majority of patients, however, do not develop their attacks until the air contains a considerable amount of pollen, the number of patients varying with their degree of sensitivity.² An average of 17 per cent developed their initial attacks on the following dates: 1917, August 19 (17 miles, NW.); 1918, August 16 (12 miles, NW.); 1919, August 17 (20 miles, NW.); 1920, August 24 (10 miles, NE.); 1921, August 18 (12 miles, NW.); 1922, August 28 (15 miles, E.).

After these dates, initial attacks developed in the remaining cases until about September 10, the final dates of the initial attacks being as follows: 1917, September 8 (14 miles, NW.); 1918, September 10 (15 miles, E.); 1919, September 11 (16 miles, NE.); 1920, September 3 (23 miles, N.); 1921, September 11 (26 miles, NE.); 1922, September 13 (18 miles, NE.).

There is a small percentage of patients whose resistance is so high that in some years they fail to have hay fever at all, and they develop attacks in other years only at times of unusual atmospheric pollen infestation. Such a condition occurred on the following dates: September 29, 1916—the number of pollens per cubic yard air reached 365, and the wind 22 miles per hour from the northwest; September 21, 1918—357 pollens, wind 19 miles from northeast; September 19, 1920—296 pollens, wind 22 miles from northeast; September 14, 1921—382 pollens, wind 24 miles from the north; and September 18, 1922—421 pollens, wind 23 miles from northeast. On account of the long and irregular intervals of their attacks, few of these cases are recognized as hay fever.

These records show, therefore, that the initial attacks of hay fever vary within certain limits in different years, and that they are always associated with wind disturbances. In the locality of our station A, from the records of which these data are taken, the large weed areas are toward the north, east, and west, so that the winds associated with these attacks are usually from those directions. This would not be the case, however, in stations in which the principal weed areas were differently situated.

² Hay Fever and Asthma: Cause, Prevention, and Cure. By Wm. Scheppegrell. Lea & Febiger, 1922.

DATES OF GREATEST INTENSITY.

The period of greatest intensity of fall hay fever in the Eastern, Middle, and Southern States is in September, as the common and giant ragweeds, the principal cause of the disease, reach their full stage of pollination during this month, and during a large portion of September the wind is sufficiently high to cause a general distribution of the pollen. At our New Orleans station, for instance, in September, 1917, the wind reached a velocity of 10 or more miles per hour during 28 days; in September, 1918, during 25 days; in September, 1919, during 26 days; in September, 1920, during 25 days; in September, 1921, during 24 days; and in September, 1922, during 26 days. The active pollination of the weeds supplying the pollen and the general wind disturbances for distribution of the pollen are therefore the reasons that September is the bête noir of hay-fever sufferers.

The rain is nature's most effective means of percipitating the pollen for the relief of the patient; but, unfortunately, the rainfall during September is usually below the average in most hay-fever sections. At our New Orleans station, for instance, the rainfall during August and September, respectively, was as follows: 1917—August 6.92 inches, September 2.69 inches; 1918—August 6.19 inches, September 4.82 inches; 1919—August 7.38 inches, September 2.93 inches; 1920—August 4.18 inches, September 6.47 inches; 1921—August 3.09 inches, September 3.51 inches; 1922 (omitting a heavy rainfall on August 1)—August 3.56 inches, September 0.93 inch.

It will be noted that with exception of September, 1920, in which month it totaled 6.47 inches, the rainfall for this month for the other years was between 2.69 and 4.18 inches. The records of our clinic also show that the general average of hay-fever attacks during September, 1920, was considerably below the general average, and that during September, 1922, when the rainfall was only 0.93 inch, they were unusually severe.

These records also show that the seasons of marked intensity of fall hay fever were as follows: 1917, August 30 to October 12; 1918, August 17 to September 29; 1919, August 24 to September 26; 1920, September 3 to October 7; 1921, August 18 to October 13; 1922, September 18 to October 3.

TERMINATION OF THE ATTACKS.

The cessation of the fall hay fever, uncomplicated with mixed infection, was as follows: 1917, October 24; 1918, October 28; 1919, October 23; 1920, October 11; 1921, October 24; 1922, October 26. The long hay-fever season in the Southern States is due to the mildness of the climate, which prolongs the pollinating season

of the ragweeds. At our station at Hendersonville, N. C. (altitude, 2,250 feet), the cool nights check the pollination much earlier, and the hay-fever season is rarely prolonged after September 30.

LOCAL TEMPORARY RELIEF.

Marked natural relief from the attacks during the hay-fever season, except in localities where the wind may blow from a noninfected area. as on the seashore, results from a general rain that settles the pollen. On October 17, 1916, a rain of 2.58 inches caused the ragweed pollen to disappear from the plates during that day, showing the air to be free of pollens, and this was also the case the following day (1 per square centimeter), in spite of the fact that the wind had reached a velocity of 24 miles per hour and was from a northerly direction. The complete local precipitation of pollen, and the consequent relief to hay-fever sufferers, also occurred in 1917 on August 17, 28, and September 15; 1918—August 19 to 21, September 20, October 11; 1919-August 18 to 24, and September 13; 1920-only on September 21: 1921-August 24 and September 25; 1922-October 3 only. The rains on these occasions were so continued and extensive that the absence of atmospheric pollen gave entire relief from hav fever for several successive days.

Unless the physician is familiar with the natural course of hay fever and the influence of weather and other extraneous conditions, the apparent beneficial results of the treatment may be misleading. The numerous so-called "cures" of hay fever depend mainly on these natural causes for their apparent benefits. In no other disease is it so important to take cognizance of the numerous circumstances that may affect the course of hay fever, and the successful immuniologist should be fully equipped for making careful records in order to attain success in the mastery of this disease.

A STUDY OF THE RELATIVE MERITS OF THE SPLEEN AND BLOOD PARASITE INDICES FOR DETERMINING MALARIA PREVALENCE AS FOUND IN DUNKLIN COUNTY, MO.

SPLEEN AND BLOOD EXAMINATIONS FOR MALARIA.

By M. V. Velder, Assistant Surgeon, United States Public Health Service.

The positive diagnosis of malaria by the blood smear method is very reliable in the hands of a trained laboratory diagnostician. However, the method is time consuming and is usually not available on short notice. This is especially true with reference to the public health official who, in doing field work, must often examine a large number of individuals and know the results promptly. The development of a method of diagnosis equally reliable and less time consuming would greatly facilitate the work in the field. It is the pur-

pose of this paper to present certain evidence of the value of spleen palpation, obtained during the course of investigations in child

hygiene made by the United States Public Health Service.

During December, 1921, Maxcy and Coogle, of the malaria field forces, United States Public Health Service, made a malaria survey of a large group of boys of school age in Dunklin County, Mo. (1). It was the privilege of the writer to go over essentially the same ground during the months from August, 1922, to March, 1923. The data collected by Maxcy and Coogle and some of the data collected by the writer are combined in this report as evidence of the value of the enlarged spleen method in demonstrating the malaria prevalence of a community. It is a yardstick, applicable at once in the field rather than at some later date in the laboratory.

METHODS EMPLOYED.

Blood smears.—As a routine procedure, blood smears were taken of all the children examined in a given school. The semithick method was used. Each slide received at least 10 minutes of examination in the hands of a trained technician, unless found positive sooner.

Spleen.—Similarly, palpation of the spleen was routine for all the grammar-school children, irrespective of sex. The examination was made with the child in the standing position and leaning forward until the body made approximately a right angle. In this position most children relax their abdominal walls sufficiently to allow deep palpation during a deep inspiration and expiration. Simultaneously with the inward pressure of the examining fingers, forward pressure is made with the palm of the other hand placed dorsally over the region of the spleen. Boys and girls were examined separately and away from the remainder of the class. Maxcy and Coogle used essentially the same technique.

The method is believed to give consistent results. One school of 114 children with a high percentage of positives was reexamined with the greatest care, and there was no important difference in the total number of palpable spleens found. Examination with the relaxation of the abdomen is fully as good as that made with the patient

lying down with the knees flexed.

DATA ON BLOOD SMEAR AND SPLEEN METHODS.

A comparison between the blood smear findings and the palpable spleens is shown in Table I.

Table I.—Relative value of blood smear and spleen methods as a malaria index, as shown by the examination of 880 school children (both sexes) in Dunklin County, Mo.

Name of school.	Date of	Total number	Positive	smears.	Palpable spleens.	
Name of school.	xamination.	ex- amined.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
	an. 24, 1923	114	26	22.8	20	17.5
	oct. 1, 1922 an. 18, 1923	130 128	4	3.1 5.5	2	1.5
	eb. 8, 1923	101	ó	0.0	1	1.0
	et. 30, 1922	56	2	3.6	3	5.4
Cotton Plant J.	an. 30, 1923	62	2	3.2	3	4.8
	lov. 28, 1922	33 73	0	0.0	0	0.0
	ept. 13, 1922	73	0	0.0	1	1.4
	ov. 8, 1922 ct. 4, 1922	30 49	2	6.7 2.0	3	10.0
	ov. 2, 1922	44	9	4.5	0	0. 0
	ept. 21, 1922	60	õ	0.0	ĭ	1.7
Total		880	46	5.2	'45	5.1

The same group of 880 children was examined for palpable spleens and blood parasites. Forty-six, or 5.2 per cent, were found to have parasites in their blood, whereas 45, or 5.1 per cent, had palpable spleens—a difference of only 0.1 per hundred in the two methods.

Table II.—Number of children with both positive blood and spleen; also the number with only one index positive.

Total number of children.	Number with posi- tive spleen and blood.	Number with posi- tive blood and nega- tive spleen.	Number with posi- tive spleen and nega- tive blood.
880	21	25	24

That the groups of children having positive bloods and palpable spleens, respectively, were not the same children, is shown in Table II. In this group of 880 children, only 21 had both positive blood and spleen, 25 had positive blood and negative spleen, and 24 had positive spleen and negative blood. Accepting both indices as evidence of malaria infection, we find 70 infected children in this group. On the basis of blood parasites alone only 46 were found, and by the spleen method alone, 45. Thus, each method falls short of the two methods combined, but in each case the difference is essentially the same.

In the Beech Corner school the parasite rate ran 5.3 per hundred higher than the spleen rate. Believing that perhaps the first examination was inaccurate, these children were again examined in a most careful manner and the same number of positives were found. There was also considerable variation between the two indices in the Cardwell school as found on two different examinations. The children who were examined in October, 1922, were those who lived in town and did not go out to pick cotton. The group examined in January, 1923, consisted of more rural children, the cotton pickers. The much greater opportunity for infection during the vacations and cotton picking is believed to explain this higher rate. Both indices increased, especially the spleen index.

Table III.—A comparison of certain methods for the determination of malaria prevalence as shown by two surveys in Dunklin County, Mo.

A. HISTORY INDEX.

Date of survey.	Total number		e within rears.		ye more years.	Date of infection not determined.	
	ined.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
December, 1921 August, 1922, to February, 1923.	789 2, 437	238 508	30. 8 21. 0	195	8.0	229	9, 4

B. SPLEEN INDEX.

Date of survey.	Total number exam- ined.	Number found positive.	Per cent positive.
December, 1921	980	70	7. 9
August, 1922, to February, 1923	1,355	80	5. 9

C. BLOOD PARASITE INDEX.

		-	
December, 1921	395	29	7.3
August, 1922, to February, 1923.	1,044	56	5.4

¹ Practically all of these occurred within two years.

In Table III there is given a summary of all the data collected by Maxcy and Coogle in December, 1921, and of that collected by the writer a year later. Maxcy and Coogle examined only boys in schools selected because of their proximity to the swamps, using only volunteers for blood smears. The writer included both boys and girls; and in getting blood smears in a school every child was included. Some of the schools included in the last survey were not located in the swamp sections. Again, the mosquitoes were less prevalent in the summer and fall of 1922 because of a longer dry season. It was to be expected, therefore, that the indices for the two surveys would not be the same. However, if independent workers are equally proficient, the parasite-spleen ratio should be the same in the same community at the same time of the year, provided both methods are consistently reliable. Maxcy and Coogle report a parasite index

of 7.3 and a spleen index of 7.9. This is a ratio of parasite to spleen index of 1 to 1.08. The writer found a parasite index for the county of 5.4 and a spleen index of 5.9, or a ratio of 1 to 1.09.

Barber and Coogle (2), working in Mitchell County, Ga., during January, February, and 4 rch, 1921, report a spleen index of 2.0 per cent among the white boys of the county. This is low, but it followed a summer and fall of intensive quinine medication. In two schools they found a spleen rate of 4.9 among the boys and a parasite rate of 4.7 among the boys and girls combined. This is a ratio of 1 to 1.04. The number so examined was small and not entirely the same group; yet the figures are indicative of what might be expected.

Table IV.—Percentage of positive blood smears and of enlarged spleens in children of the present study, according to age distribution.

Age.	Total number	Positiv	e blood.	Positive spleen.		
	ex- amined.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	
5	7 86 81 110 122 93 103 91 106 94 66 31 18	0 9 5 3 8 7 4 4 3 7 5 2 2 0 0	10. 4 6. 2 2. 7 6. 5 7. 5 3. 9 3. 3 6. 6 5. 3 3. 0 6. 5	0 4 3 9 7 8 3 2 2 7 4 1 0 0 0	4.6 3.7 8.2 5.7 8.6 2.9 2.2 6.6 4.2	
Total	1,034	55	5.3	48	4.7	

Table IV shows the age distribution of the children in the present study with positive blood smears or palpable spleens. In this group age seems to have no effect on the frequency of either condition. This is not in agreement with the findings of Stephens and Christophers (3), who found that in children under 2 years of age the parasite rate is considerably above the spleen rate. With the increase in age, the ratio of the two indices gradually reverses until, after the age of 10, the spleen rate is much higher than the parasite rate. These figures are based on data obtained in India, where cinchonization is probably not very widespread. It may be said that the enlarged spleen of chronic malaria is to a certain extent the accumulative result of one or many infections. Its development and disappearance is gradual. In Dunklin County, Mo., we are dealing with a population which is partially cinchonized from time to time. This certainly has the effect of distorting the age distribution curve as compared with a population not so treated.

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In estimating the amount of malaria in a community from either the parasite or the spleen index, it is important to know something of the antimalaria medication in the community, whether the medicine taken is "chill tonic" or quinine, and if the latter how near it comes to being standard treatment.

Table V.—Prevalence of antimalaria medication among children with positive malaria histories.

Number children ques- tioned.	Number taking medicine.	Per cent taking medicine.
313	296	94.6

Of 313 children having a positive malaria history within two years who were questioned regarding the taking of medicine, 296, or 94.6 per cent, stated that they took either quinine or "chill tonic" or both. About one-half of this group took quinine, but none in quantities even approaching standard treatment quantities. At the Beech Corner school over 85 per cent of the children gave a history of having taken quinine in some form during the previous year, regardless of any chills during that time. In other words, quinine medication in some form is nearly universal in the heavily infected sections of Dunklin County, Mo.

Table VI.—Hemoglobin readings (Tallquist) on 750 school children in Dunklin County, Mo.

		Total number	Hemoglobin unde 80 per cent.		
		amined.	Number.	Per cent.	
Negative blood and pleen Positive blood or spleen	•••••	675 75	75 16	11. 1 21. 4	

The hemoglobin count (Table VI) is presented merely as offering more evidence of the destructive effect of malaria on the blood hemoglobin. The lowest percentage of hemoglobin found in the children examined was 35 per cent (Tallquist). Most of the positive cases gave a reading between 60 and 70 per cent. The possible presence of intestinal parasites was not ruled out by microscopic examination; it may be stated, however, that some of the most anemic children were given quinine, and their hemoglobin promptly increased.

DISCUSSION.

It is not necessary here to go into all the causes of splenic enlargement or the frequency with which it occurs. Reference is made to the Public Health Reports (4), where will be found a good abstract

of the literature dealing with this subject. In children of grammarschool age infected with malaria, splenic enlargement occurs at some time in practically 100 per cent of the untreated cases. There is no other disease causing splenic enlargement sufficiently prevalent in the United States to give an appreciable percentage of enlarged spleens among the school children. Other causes for splenomegaly have been variously reported as less than 1 per cent for this country and for England (5). It is safe to say that a marked increase over this 1 per cent in a community where malaria is known to be endemic will be due to that disease.

It must be remembered that the present study was made on a school population which is more or less cinchonized. These children have been taught that quinine is a "cure all." The amount of quinine taken, however, was usually small. Quinine medication influences the parasite index; small quantities are oftentimes sufficient to render the peripheral blood parasite free. Complete sterilization causes the enlarged spleen to return to normal size. Apparently relatively small doses of quinine taken at irregular intervals during the course of an infection will prevent the spleen from becoming palpable in many cases. As an illustration, three boys at the Beech Corner school were found to have definitely enlarged, hard, and nontender spleens and positive blood smears, both in 1921 and 1923. After one month of small, irregular doses of quinine their spleens had so reduced as to be scarcely palpable. In two acute cases the enlarged spleen disappeared after a few doses of standard treatment.

SUMMARY.

Data relative to the percentage of enlarged spleens and positive bloods were collected from a portion of the school children in Dunklin County, Mo., by independent investigators, working at the same time of the year but in different years. A summary of these two investigations reveals that the spleen and parasite indices at each investigation closely approximate. Also that the parasite-spleen ratio was essentially the same in the two studies. From this we may conclude that in this particular community, at least, the two indices have the same value in measuring malaria prevalence. The ease and rapidity of application of the spleen method are much in its favor.

REFERENCES.

- (1) K. F. Maxcy and C. P. Coogle: Methods for Determining Malaria Prevalence: The Spleen Rate of School Boys. Southern Med. Jour. 16:4, April, 1923.
 - (2) M. A. Barber and C. P. Coogle: Spleen Examinations of School Boys in Mitchell County, Ga. Public Health Reports, 36, 14, April 8, 1921. Reprint No. 653.
 - (3) Stephens and Christophers: Practical Study of Malaria. Liverpool, University Press, 1908, p. 211.
 - (4) Public Health Reports, April 22, 1921, pp. 884-888. Reprint No. 653.
 - (5) Ross, Christophers, and Perry. Ind. J. M. Res., 1:385, 1914.

THE EAST HARLEM HEALTH CENTER DEMONSTRATION.

Successful Coordination of the Health Activities of 22 Organizations in a Large City.

An increase of 81 per cent in the services of health agencies to 112,000 people, with an increase of but 9 per cent in cost, is the record announced by the East Harlem Health Center, which is experimenting in the coordination of health work by bringing together for cooperative effort 22 health and social agencies. This announcement is made at the end of the first half of the experimental period of three years, for which time the New York Chapter of the American Red Cross, sponsor for the demonstration, has guaranteed its existence by providing \$168,000.

These agencies have been housed in one building, and, headed by the New York City Department of Health (which maintains the

largest group of services), include the following:

Health agencies.—The American Red Cross, the American Social Hygiene Association, the Association for the Prevention and Relief of Heart Disease, the New York Committee on Dispensary Development, the Jefferson Auxiliary, the New York Tuberculosis Association, and the New York State Charities Aid Association.

Nursing organizations.—The Association for the Aid of Crippled Children, the Henry Street Visiting Nurse Service, the Maternity Center Association, the New York Diet Kitchen Association, and the

East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration.

Family welfare.—The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the Catholic Charities, the Charity Organization Society, and the United Hebrew Charities.

The work has been carried on by a council of representatives from each of the cooperating agencies and a selected group of neighborhood leaders.

The district included is bounded by the Harlem River, Ninetyninth Street, the East River, and Third Avenue, covers 87 city

blocks, and has a population of 112,000 people.

Among the outstanding accomplishments of this demonstration are (1) successful practical coordination, (2) greatly increased efficiency with only slight increase in cost, (3) enlistment of interest of the people, (4) intensive demonstrations, and (5) highly successful follow-up in school health work.

In regard to practical coordination it is stated that the 22 health and allied agencies worked together for the period under report with no

important difficulties.

An increase in efficiency of 81 per cent in health service with less than 10 per cent additional cost is shown by a comparison with the records of all the cooperating agencies for the three-year period July 13, 1923. 1582

immediately preceding the opening of the center. It is stated that the amount of this gain in efficiency is based on such tangible services as a nursing visit to a home, or a visit to a clinic, and that if educational work were included, such as the distribution of pamphlets or the attendance at meetings, a much larger gain would be shown.

It is believed by the officers of the center that so-called "health education" by means of exhibits and literature is not the most effective means of educating the people; and so the workers have gone out to the homes of the 20,000 families and have interested the members of these families through friendly visits, advice, and practical

help.

As the health center could not give the full service needed by 112,000 people, because, as the report states, "this would take vastly more money than the public has yet learned to invest in its local health work," a demonstration is being conducted within the health center area in order to determine what might be considered adequate nursing and health service for a district of 40,000 people, what such service costs, and how the work can best be done. In order to do this the East Harlem Nursing and Health Demonstration has been established, combining four agencies. Intensive work is being carried on in two of the eight sanitary districts of the area. The annual budget is \$65,000, half of which is contributed by the four cooperating organizations and half by the Rockefeller Foundation.

In school health work, the nurses of the center assist the school physicians in their physical examinations of the children; and during the summer, physical defects that have been discovered in the

school children are followed up for correction by the nurses.

The East Harlem Health Center has evidently demonstrated successful cooperation of health agencies and a readiness of the local community to enter into health work under the leadership of an active health center. The work of this center, in which all of the local health and allied agencies of a large city have come together and worked together in one building for the common welfare, should be a matter of keen interest to other health and welfare organizations and, more especially, to all of the larger cities of the country.

DEATHS DURING WEEK ENDED JUNE 30, 1923.

Summary of information received by telegraph from industrial insurance companies for week ended June 30, 1923, and corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, July 5, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

	Week ended June 30, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.
Policies in force	53, 525, 793	50, 170, 299
Number of death claims	9, 607	8, 251
Death claims per 1,000 policies in force, annual rate	9.4	8.6

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 30, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922. (From the Weekly Health Index, July 5, 1923, issued by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.)

		ended 0, 1923.	Annual death rate per	Death 1	Infant mor- tality	
City	Total deaths.	Death rate.	1,000, corre- sponding week, 1922.	Week ended June 30, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.	rate, week
Total	6, 693	11.9	10.8	820	710	
Akron, Ohio	12	3.0	5, 0	1	3	12
Albany, N. Y.3.	25	11.1	16.6	4	2	8
Atlanta, Ga	63	14.7	21.1	11	16	
Baltimore, Md.3	204	13.8	12.4	25	25	7
Birmingham, Ala	66	17.6	12.6	6	6	
Boston, Mass		13.6	12.1	22	15	63
Bridgeport, Conn	22	8.0	6.9	3	3	41
Buffalo, N. Y	108	10.5	11.5	19	17	80
Cambridge, Mass.	23	10.8	13. 2	. 0	2	
Camden, N. J.3.	19	8.0	15.0	_1	8	17
Chicago, Ill	623	11.3	9.8	74	66	
Cincinnati, Ohio	126	16. 2	12.5	9	8	56
Cleveland, Ohio 3	177	10.4	8.8	25	21	68
Columbus, Ohio	65	13. 0 12. 6	12.1	.7	5 6	7:
Dallas, Tex	43 28	8.8	9.0	11	0	********
Denver, Colo.	76	14.6	12.5	10	3	115
Des Moines, Iowa	22	8.1	12.0	6	9	******
Detroit, Mich	257	13.5	10.0	45	41	96
Duluth, Minn	13	6. 4	10.0	4	44	91
Erie, Pa	21	9.7	10, 9	2	1	41
Fall River, Mass.3.	18	7.8	11.2	ī	4	14
Flint, Mich	20	8.8		4		79
Fort Worth, Tex	12	4.4	10,0	1	2	
Grand Rapids, Mich	27	9, 6	12.3	6	2	95
Houston, Tex	19	6. 4	10.4	7	4	
Indianapolis, Ind	85	12.9	14.0	4	5	31
Jacksonville, Fla	32	16, 7	15.0	4	2	
Jersey City, N. J	74	12.5	8.2	14	8	94
Kansas City, Kans	15	6, 8	11.5	2	2	41
Kansas City, Mo	95	14.1	14.2	11	14	******
Los Angeles, Calif.	178	13. 9	15.4	18	21	67
Louisville, Ky	72	14.6	11.8	10	6	108
Lowell, Mass	32	14.5	11.8	9	3	156
Lynn, Mass	12	20.5	10.0	0		•
Memphis, Tenn			16. 2		9	
Milwaukee, Wis	87 71	9.4	7.7	13	14	68 82
Nashville, Tenn.3	54	23. 2	20.4	4	9	84
New Bedford, Mass	33	13. 2	10.2	5	3	78
New Haven, Conn	32	9.6	8.6	7	3	91
New Orleans, La	125	16. 1	17.9	17	14	91
New York, N. Y	1, 213	10.7	9,6	146	130	58
Bronx Borough	146	9.1	7.3	17	12	60
Brooklyn Borough	402	9.7	8.6	43	30	46
Manhattan Borough	520	12.0	11.6	67	70	65
Queens Borough	109	10.6	7.8	15	12	80
Richmond Borough	36	14.7	14.3	4	6	73

Annual rate per 1,000 population.
 Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births—an annual rate based on deaths under 1 year for the week and estimated births for 1922. Cities left blank are not in the registration area for births.
 Deaths for week ended Friday, June 29, 1923.

Deaths from all causes in certain large cities of the United States during the week ended June 30, 1923, infant mortality, annual death rate, and comparison with corresponding week of 1922—Continued.

City.		ended 10, 1923.	Annual death	Deaths under 1 year.		Infant mer- tality
	Total deaths.	Death rate.	1,000, corre- sponding week, 1922.	Week ended June 30, 1923.	Corresponding week, 1922.	rate, week ended June 30, 1923.
Newark, N. J	99	11.8	8.1	11	7	50
Norfolk, Va	50	16.4	10.4	10	7	176
Oakland, Calif	48	10.4	10, 5	5	5	64
Omaha, Nebr	51	13.0	11.7	6	3	65
Paterson, N. J.	24	9.0	11.3	6	4	96
Philadelphia, Pa	494	13. 4	10.5	47	45	61
Pittsburgh, Pa.	133	11.3	11.2	17	19	50
Portland, Óreg	54	10.3	9.1	5	2	51
Providence, R. I	50	10.8	11.0	6	5	49
Richmond, Va	62	17.9	16.1	10	6	123
Rochester, N. Y	57	9. 4	10.0	2	12	16
St. Louis, Mo	221	14.3	10, 6	15	13	
St. Paul, Minn.	54	11.6	8.7	6	. 3	55
Salt Lake City, Utah 3	23	9.5	15.6	2	6	33
San Antonia, Tex	50	14.1	*********	11	********	
San Francisco, Calif	139	13. 4	10.8	8	8	48
Seattle, Wash	55	9. 1	9.4	3	4	27
Spokane, Wash	23	11.5	12.0	3	2	66
Springfield, Mass	17	6.1	9.7			57
Syracuse, N. Y	48	13.6	10.7	8	8	101
l'acoma, Wash	29	11.3		1		25
Poledo, Ohio	58	11.3	8.2	5	1	50
Prenton, N. J	54	22.1	13.8	5	2	85
	24	12.1	**********	1		21
Washington, D. C	109	13.0	13.1	16	16	91
Wilmington, Del	25	11. 1	10.8	2	3	41
Worcester, Mass	34	8.4	10.2	7	6	. 80
Yonkers, N. Y.	23	11. 2	7.9	1	4	22
Youngstown, Ohio	28	11.0	14.2	3	6	41

Deaths for week ended Friday, June 29, 1923.

PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.

UNITED STATES.

CURRENT STATE SUMMARIES.

These reports are preliminary, and the figures are subject to change when later returns are received by the State health officers.

Reports for Week Ended July 7, 1923.

ALABAMA.	ases.	CALIFORNIA—continued.	Cases.
-	16		
Diphtheria	94	Diphtheria	136
Dysentery		Influenza	8
Influenza	11	Leprosy—Los Angeles	1
Malaria	208	Lethargic encephalitis	2
Measles	118	Measies	550
Mumps	3	Poliomyelitis:	
Pellagra	11	Chino	1
Pneumonia	27	Los Angeles County	1
Scarlet fever	4	Scarlet fever	82
Tuberculosis	37	Smallpox	21
Typhoid fever	76	Typhoid fever	10
Whooping cough	60	COLORADO.	
ARIZONA.		(Exclusive of Denver.)	
Diphtheria	4	,	
Measles	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Scarlet fever	3	Chicken pox	5
Tuberculosis	9	Diphtheria	5
Typhoid fever	1	Measles	111
ARKANSAS.		Mumps	3
Chicken pox	11	Pneumonia	1
Diphtheria	2	Scarlet fever	2
Hookworm disease	1	Smallpox	1
Influenza	3	Tuberculosis	14
Malaria	146	Typhoid fever	4
Measles	92	Whooping cough	8
Mumps	6	CONNECTICUT.	
Paratyphoid fever	2		
Pellagra	29	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Smallpox	10	Chicken pox	30
Tuberculosis	13	Diphtheria	30
Typhoid fever	14	German measles	3
Whooping cough	48	Lethargic encephalitis	1
	-	Malaria	2
CALIFORNIA.		Measles	63
Cerebrospinal meningitis:		Mumps	11
Fresno	1	Pneumonia (lobar)	7
Los Angeles	1	Poliomyelitis	2
			23
Orange County	1	Scarlet fever	

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connecticut-continued.		INDIANA—continued.	
	Cases.		Cases.
Tuberculosis (all forms)	15	Smallpox	22
Typhoid fever	5	Tuberculosis	81
Whooping cough	54	Typhoid fever	5
FLORIDA.		IOWA.	
Dengue	2	Diphtheria	15
Diphtheria	9	Searlet fever	19
Malaria	16	Smallpox	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1		
Pneumonia	1	KANSAS.	
Scarlet fever	2	Actinomycosis	1
	4	Chicken pox	12
Smallpox		Diphtheria	25
Typhoid fever	8	Measles	176
GEORGIA.		Mumps	14
0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		Pneumonia	3
Cerebrospinal meningitis	2	Scarlet fever	15
Diphtheria	9	Smallpox	8
Dysentery (amebic)	1	Tuberculosis	29
Dysentery (bacillary)	13	Typhoid fever	. 8
German measles	1	Whooping cough	108
Hookworm disease	18	12.	
Influenza	7	LOUISIANA.	
Malaria	33	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
Measles	76	Diphtheria	9
Mumps	10	Influenza	1
Paratyphoid fever	2	Lethargic encephalitis	1
Pellagra	5	Measles	77
Pneumonia	31	Poliomyelitis	1
Scarlet fever	4	Smallpox	5
Septic sore throat	2	Typhoid fever	20
Smallpox	19	Whooping cough	23
Trachoma	5	w mooping cough	20
Tuberculosis (pulmonary)	16	MAINE.	
Typhoid fever	33	Chicken pox	11
Whooping cough	19	Diphtheria	5
whooping cough	10	German measles	11
ILLINOIS.		Measles	60
Carebranius I maningitie Chicago		Ophthalmia neonatorum	1
Cerebrospinal meningitis—Chicago	2	Pneumonia	1
Diphtheria:		Scarlet fever	11
Cook County (including Chicago)	67	Tuberculosis	4
Chicago	61	Whooping cough	48
Scattering	22	Tracepag congat.	***
Influenza:		MARYLAND,1	
Chicago	4	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Scattering	4		23
Lethargic encephalitis—Chicago	1	Chicken pox	
Pneumonia	90	Diphtheria	23
Scarlet fever:		Dysentery	10
Cook County (including Chicago)	60	German measles	5
Chicago	55	Lethargic encephalitis	2
Scattering	19	Malaria	12
Smallpox:		Measles	220
Chicago	7	Mumps	10
Scattering	3	Paratyphoid fever	2
Typhoid fever:		Pneumonia (all forms)	27
Chicago	3	Scarlet fever	38
Scattering	13	Septic sore throat	1
Whooping cough	231	Tuberculosis	40
	201	Typhoid fever	18
INDIANA.		Whooping cough	97
Diphtheria	21		
Measles	262	MASSACHUEETTS.	
Pneumonia	1	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Rabies in animals	1	Chicken pox	146
Scarlet fever	33	Conjunctivitis (suppurative)	9
Week ended Friday.	1	V-FF	
work chied Finay,			

MASSACHUSETTS—continued.	Cases.	NEBBASKA—continued.	Cases.
	99		
Diphtheria		Poliomyelitis	1
German measles	4	Scarlet fever	8
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Smallpox	1
Measles	358	Whooping cough	12
Mumps	61		
Ophthalmia neonatorum	16	NEW JERSEY.	
Pneumonia (lobar)	28	Cerebrospinal meningitis	2
	119	Chicken pox	100
Scarlet fever	2	Diphtheria	79
Trachoma	_	Malaria	
Tuberculosis (all forms)	125	Measles	283
Typhoid fever	14		
Whooping cough	105	Pneumonia	26
		Poliomyelitis	1
MICHIGAN.		Scarlet fever	36
Diphtheria	78	Smallpox	11
Measles	760	Typhoid fever	9
Pneumonia	38	Whooping cough	92
Scarlet fever	85		
Smallpox	18	NEW YORK.	
Tuberculosis	34	(Parketon of Non-Work City)	
	-	(Exclusive of New York City.)	
Typhoid fever	14	Diphtheria	109
Whooping cough	130	Influenza	3
MINNESOTA.		Lethargic encephalitis	4
		Measles	
Chicken pox	2		
Diphtheria	34	Poliomyelitis	5
Lethargic encephalitis	1	Scarlet fever	118
Measles	74	Smallpox	17
Scarlet fever	81	Typhoid fever	21
Smallpox.	7	Whooping cough	180
Tuberculosis	45		4.50
		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Typhoid fever	2	Cerebrospinal meningitis	1
Whooping cough	2		
MISSISSIPPI.		Chicken pox	25
		Diphtheria	19
Diphtheria	4	Measles	729
Influenza	12	Scarlet fever	7
Poliomyelitis	1	Septic sore throat	1
Scarlet fever	1	Smallpox	30
Smallpox	3	Typhoid fever	52
Typhoid fever	25	Whooping cough	323
-71		mhooping congainment	020
MISSOURI.		OREGON.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	1	Chicken pox	10
		Diphtheria	11
Chicken pox	5		
Diphtheria	22	Measles	8
Influenza	1	Mumps	3
Measles	142	Scarlet fever	9
Mumps	8	Smallpox:	
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	Portland	11
Pneumonia	2	Scattering	5
Scarlet fever	_	Typhoid fever	2
Septic sore throat	16		5
	2.	Whooping cough	a
Trachoma	4	SOUTH DAKOTA.	
Tuberculosis	36	Chicken pox	8
Typhoid fever	16		
Whooping cough	185	Diphtheria	5
		Measle	51
MONTANA.		Scarlet fever	8
Diphtheria	1	TEXAS.	
Scarlet fever	23		
Smallpox	12	Chicken pox	6
	-	Dengue	1
NEBRASKA.		Diphtheria	19
Chicken pox	1	Dysentery (epidemic)	6
Diphtheria	6	Influenza.	17
German measles	1	Measles	67
Measles	6	Mumps	16
Mumps	9	Pellagra	3
	9 1	A CHagist	9

TEXAS-continued.		WISCONSIN.	
	Cases.	Milwaukee:	Cases.
Pneumonia	. 10	Cerebrospinal meningitis	. 1
Poliomyelitis	. 1	Chicken pox	. 10
Scarlet fever	. 8	Diphtheria	. 13
Smallpox	. 43	German measles	. 1
Trachoma	. 5	Measles	
Tuberculosis	. 37	Scarlet fever	. 29
Typhoid fever	24	Smallpox	
Whooping cough		Tuberculosis	
		Whooping cough	. 21
WASHINGTON.		Scattering:	
Chicken pox		Chicken pox	47
Diphtheria		Diphtheria	
Lethargic encephalitis		German measles	. 1
Measles		Influenza	2
Mumps	17	Lethargic encephalitis	
Pneumonia	2	Measles	
Scarlet fever	21	Pneumonia	
Smallpox:		Scarlet fever	
Clarke County	14	Smallpox	
Scattering	22	Tuberculosis	
Tuberculosis	16	Typhoid fever	
Typhoid fever	1	Whooping cough	
Whooping cough	72		
		WYOMING.	. 1
WEST VIRGINIA.		Diphtheria	
Diphtheria	- 1	Measles	
Smallpox		Rocky Mountain spotted fever	
Typhoid fever	12	Scarlet fever	4

Report for Week Ended June 30, 1923.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-continued.	
Ca	1908.		ases.
Chicken pox	13	Tuberculosis	19
Diphtheria	3		
Measles	47	Whooping cough	13
Scarlet fever	8		

SUMMARY OF CASES REPORTED MONTHLY BY STATES.

The following summary of monthly State reports is published weekly and covers only those States from which reports are received during the current week:

State.	Cerebrospinal meningitis.	Diphtheria.	Influenza.	Malaria.	Measles.	Pellagra.	Poliomyelitis.	Scarlet fever.	Smallpox.	Typhoid fever.
A pril, 1923. Wyoming		3	•		90		1	21	1	1
Alabama. Ohio. Wyoming. June, 1923.	4	69 500 6	350 29 1	482	6,841 11,008 47	96	1 3 1	28 1,534 34	57 313 1	117 59 3
Connecticut	5	136	2	10	556			230	3	9

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1923.

ANTHRAX.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York: New York. Texas: Houston.	1	

CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City. for pre	Median for pre-			City.	Median for pre-	Week ended June 23, 1923.	
	years.	Cases.	Deaths.		vious years.	Cases.	Deaths
Illinois: Chicago	2	1	1	New York: Lackawanna New York	0		1
Muncie	0	1	1	Niagara Falls	0	. 1	
Biddeford Massachusetts:	0		1	Rhode Island: Providence	0		
Boston Michigan:	0	1	1	Texas: Dallas	0	1	1
Kalamazoo Missouri: St. Louis	0	1		Virginia: Norfolk Wisconsin:	0		1
New Jersey: Montclair	0	1	1	Milwaukee	1	1	:
Newark	0		1				

DIPHTHERIA.

See p. 1595; also Current State summaries, p. 1585, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1588.

INFLUENZA.

ende	Cases.		Deaths,		Ca	Deaths,	
	Week ended June 24, 1922.	Week ended June 23, 1923.	week ended June 23, 1923.	City.	Week ended June 24, 1922.	Week ended June 23, 1923.	week ended June 23 1923.
Alabama: Birmingham		2		Massachusetts: Boston	2		
California:				Danvers		1	
Los Angeles	2	10	1	Holyoke			
Oakland			1	Springfield		3	3
San Diego		2	. 1	Minnesota:			
San Francisco		2	*******	St. Paul		******	- 2
Meriden	5			Kansas City		2	
Florida:	0			New Jersey:		-	
Tampa	11			Newark	2		
Georgia:				Passaic	1		
Savannah		1		New York:			
Illinois:				New York	9	3	1
Chicago Rock Island	5	4	1	North Carolina:			
Louisiana:	1			Greensboro			1
New Orleans		1	1	Cleveland		1	
Maryland:		•	-	Pennsylvania:		-	
Cumberland	1			Philadelphia	1		
Frederick		2		Texas:			
	1			Fort Worth	1	1	1

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CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1923—Continued.

LEPROSY.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas: Houston	1	
LETHARGIC ENCEPHALITIS.		
Texas: Galveston		

MALARIA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Birmingham Mobile	3 2 1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 2		New Jersey: Paterson New York: New York. Ohio: Akron Cleveland. Pennsylvania: Philadelphia Tennessee: Memphis Texas: Austin Dallas Virginia: Richmond.	2 1 1 1 1 3 3 1 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

MEASLES.

See p. 1595; also Current State summaries, p. 1585, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1588.

PELLAGRA.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama: Birmingham California: Oakland Louisiana: New Orleans North Carolina: Greensboro South Carolina: Charleston Columbia	1	1 1 1	Tennessee: Memphis. Nashville. Texas: Dalias. Fort Worth. Virginia: Norfolk. Roanoke	1	1

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS).

Alabama: Birmi' gham 6 Mobile Montgomery 1 California: Alameda Los Angeles 18	1 1 12	California—Continued. San Diego. San Francisco. Stockton. Colorado: Denver. Pueblo.	12 12	1 5
Oakland Riverside Sacramento San Bernardino	2 1 6	Connecticut: Bridgeport. Hartford. Meriden.	3 2 1	i

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1923—Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)-Continued.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Death
onnecticut—Continued.			Missouri:		
New Britain		1	Kansas City		
New Haven		1	St. Joseph		
istrict of Columbia:			Montana:		
Washington		11	Billings		
lorida:			Nebraska:		
Tampa	1		Omaha		
eorgia:			New Hampshire:		
Atlanta	2	1	Concord		
Rome	1	2	Now Invester		
Savannahinois:	********	2	New Jersey: Atlantic City		
Aurora		2	Clifton	2	
Chicago	98	.31	Elizabeth		
Chicago		1	Garfield	3	
Decatur		ī	Hoboken		
East St. Louis		1	Morristown	1	
Elgin	2		Newark	17	
Jacksonville	4	2	Orange	2	
Kewanee		1	Passaic	1	
Mattoon	2		Paterson	1	
Quincy Springfield	1		Plainfield		
Springfield		2	Trenton	2	
diana:			West Orange New York:	2	******
Anderson		4	Albany	8	
Fort Wayne		1	Amsterdam		
Indianapolis		4	Buffalo	10	-
Muncie		i	Cortland	1	
South Bend		i	Glens Falls		
insas:		-	Ithaca	1	
Hutchinson	1		Lackawanna	6	
Topeka	1		Mount Vernon	2	
entucky:			New York	93	
Lexington		1	Newburgh	1	
Louisville		6	North Tonawanda	3	
uisiana:			North Tonawanda	***********	
New Orleans		9	Rochester	10	
ine:			Schenectady	6	******
Auburn	1	2	Syracuse	10	
Biddeford	********	2	Troy		
ryland:	********	-	White Plains	1	
Baltimore	21	20	North Carolina:		,
ssachusetts:		20	Durham		
Adams		1	Wilmington		
Arlington		i	Winston-Salem		
Belmont		1	Ohio:		
Roston		13	Akron	1	
Cambridge		1	Barberton	2	
Chelsea		2	Cincinnati		
Chicopee		1	Cleveland	19	
Fall River		2	Columbus	2	
		***********	Dayton		
Lawrence		1	Newark	1	******
New Bedford North Adams		4	Springfield		
North Adams	1		Toledo		
Pittefield		2	Youngstown		
North Adams		3	Oregon:		
Quincy		i	Portland		
Taunton		î	Pennsy.vania:		
Watertown		i	Pennsy.vania: Philadelphia. Pittsburgh	35	
Worcester		3	Pittsburgh		
chigan:			Knode Island:		
Battle Creek	1		Cranston		
Benton Harbor		1	Pawtucket		
Detroit	- 36	19	Providence	********	
Flint		2	South Carolina:		
Grand Rapids Highland Park Jackson	2		Charleston		
Highland Park	6	2	South Dakota:		
Valamassa		1	Sioux Falls		
Kalamazoo		1	Tennessee: Memphis		
Muskegon Port Huron	1 2	·····i	Nashville	*********	
- Orb Mullions assessment	2	1	Texas:		
nnesota:					
nnesota: Duluth	2	1	Dallas		

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1923-Continued.

PNEUMONIA (ALL FORMS)-Continued.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas—Continued. Houston		3 1 2 1 3 3 2 3	West Virginia: Bluefield Parkersburg Wheeling Wisconsin: Milwaukee Sheboygan Superior Wyoming: Cheyenne	4	

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious	Week ended June 23, 1923	
	years.	Cases.	Deaths.
California: San Diego.	0	1	1
New York: New York	2	5	
Oklahoma: Oklahoma	0	1	

RABIES IN ANIMALS.

City.	Cases.	City.	Cases.
California: Los Angeles Georgia: Savannah. Missouri: Kansas City	14 1 1	Tennessee: Memphis Texas: Beaumont	

RABIES IN MAN.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Texas: Houston	1	1

SCARLET FEVER.

See p. 1595; also Current State summaries, p. 1585, and Monthly summaries by States, p. 1588.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1923—Continued.

SMALLPOX.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cased reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

City.	Median for pre- vious		k ended 23, 1923.	City.	Median for pre-		ended 23, 1923.
	years.	Cases.	Deaths.	•	vious years.	Cases.	Deaths
California:				Ohio:			
Los Angeles	0	7		Chillicothe	0	3	
Georgia:				Columbus	0	1	
Atlanta	6	27		Dayton	0	1	*******
Illinois:		-		Mastina Fores	0		
Chicago	1	5		Sandusky	0	1	******
Indiana:				Toledo		4	*******
Fort Wayne	1	5	1	Oklahoma:	1	2	*******
Huntington	0	1	*******	Oklahoma	- 1		
Indianapolis	4 1	6		Okranoma	6	4	
La Fayette	0	1		Tulsa	0	6	
Muncie	0			Oregon:			
South Bend		4		Portland	6	10	
Iowa:	0	3		Pennsylvania:			
	- 1			Sharon	0	2	
Burlington	0	1		South Carolina:			
Cedar Rapids	1	2		Greenville	1	1	
Davenport	1	6		Tennessee:			
Sioux City	3	1		Chattanooga	0	6	
Michigan:	- 1			Knoxville	0	. 7	
Detroit	12	3		Texas:	-		
Grand Rapids	0	1		San Antonio		1	1
Jackson	0	3		Vermont:			
Muskegon	0	1		Burlington	0	2	
Minnesota:	- 1	-		Virginia:	0	-	*******
Duluth	3	2		Lynchburg	0	1	
Missouri:	-	-		Roanoke	0	3	*******
St. Louis	1	1		Washington:	0	3	*******
Montana:				Aberdeen			
Great Falls	1	1		Bellingham	0	1	*******
New Jersey:	-	-	*******			1	*******
Trenton	0	1		Everett	1	1	
New York:	0		*******	Seattle	3	3	
Niagara Falls	0			Spokane	2	6	
North Carolina:	0	2		Vancouver	0	2	
Durham	0	.		Walla Walla	0	1	
Greensboro	0	1		Wiseonsin:			
	0	2		Kenosha	0	1	
North Dakota:	-	-	1	Superior	1	2	
Grand Forks	0	2				1	

TETANUS.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.	City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Connecticut: New Haven New London Savannah Illinois: Chicago Kentucky: Henderson Maryland: Baltimore	2	1 1 1	Massachusetts: Boston Fall River Michigan: Flint New York: New York: Tennessee: Nashville Texas: San Antonio		******

TUBERCULOSIS.

See p. 1595; also Current State summaries, p. 1585.

CITY REPORTS FOR WEEK ENDED JUNE 23, 1923-Continued.

TYPHOID FEVER.

The column headed "Median for previous years" gives the median number of cases reported during the corresponding week of the years 1915 to 1922, inclusive. In instances in which data for the full eight years are incomplete, the median is that for the number of years for which information is available.

New York: Buffalo.	City.	Median for pre-	Weel June	k ended 23, 1923.	City.	Median for pre-		ended 3, 1923.
Alabama: Birmingham 6	cay.	vious years.	Cases.	Deaths.		years.	Cases.	Deaths
Birmingham					New York:			
California: Los Angeles. 5 3 North Carolina: Coakland 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Alabama:				Buffalo	1		1
Los Angeles	Galifornia.	6	2	1	Cortland	0		
Oakland			2		North Carolina	10	14	
Sacramento 1	Oakland					0	1	
District of Columbia:	Sacramento			1	Raleigh	0		1
Georgia:	District of Columbia:				Wilmington	0		
Georgia:	Washington	4	4		Winston-Salem	1	1	1
Brunswick	Georgia:						-	
Macon 2 3 Oklahoma 1 3							_	
Rome				*******	Oklahoma:	0	1	
Savannah 2							9	
Hilmois:	Savannah				Tulsa	2	9	*******
Centralia	Illinois:	-	•		Pennsylvania			*******
Chicago		0	2		Butler	0	7	
Quincy		3			Coatesville	0		
Indiana:			1		Philadelphia	8	2	
Hammond					Pittsburgh	3		1
Reading O 1 Reading O 1 Parsons O 1 Rhode Island: Cranston O 1 Columbia 1 2 Columbia 1 2 Columbia 1 2 Columbia O O O O O O O O O	Hammond	0	2		Pottsville	0		
Parsons	Kansas:				Reading	0	1	
Topeka								
Kentucky: Louisville 3 1 Charleston 4 1 2 Louisville 1 2 Louisville 1 2 Louisville 0 3 3 1 Columbia 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 3			1		Cranston	0	1	
Louisville	Topeka	1	1					
Louisiana: New Orleans 4 10 1	Kentucky:				Columbia			
New Orleans	Louisville	3	1					********
Maine: Chattanooga 0 3 Bangor 0 1 Knovville 0 1 3 Bangor 0 1 Mosphile 0 1 3 3 Bangor 0 1 Memphis 1 3 2 Masshville 3 2 Texas: 3 2 Texas: 3 2 Texas: 3 2 Texas: 3 4 3 2 1 Beaumont 0 1 4 3 2 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 2 1 3 2 1 4 3 2 1 4 4 3 2 2 2 2 4 3 2 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>10</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>U</td><td>0</td><td></td></t<>			10	1		U	0	
Bangor		•	10			0	3	
Maryland: Baltimore 5 2 1 Memphis 1 3 2 Massachusetts: Boston 3 1 Amarillo 1		0	1					
Massachusetts:			_		Memphis	1		
Boston	Baltimore	5	2	1	Nashville	3	2	1
Brookline								
Cambridge 1 1 Dallas 4 3 Fall River 2 1 El Paso 0 2 Quincy 0 1 Fort Worth 2 1 Taunton 0 1 Houston 2 2 Webster 0 1 Virginia: Norfolk 1 4 Michigan: 0 1 Richmond 1 4 Muskegon 0 1 West Virginia Bluefield 0 1 Minneapolis 1 2 Charlestown 3 4 3 St. Paul 0 6 Huntington 0 4 4 Missouri: 2 5 Wheeling 1 1 1 St. Louis 2 5 Wheeling 1 1 1	Boston				Amarillo		1	
Fall River 2					Beaumont	0		1
Quincy. 0 1 Fort Worth 2 1 Taunton 0 1 Houston 2 2 Webster 0 1 Virginia: Norfolk 1 4 Michigan: 3 2 1 Richmond 1 4 Muskegon 0 1 West Virginia Bluefield 0 1 Minneapolis 1 2 Charlestown 3 4 St. Paul 0 6 Huntington 0 4 Missouri: 3 4 Wheeling 1 1 Montana: Wisconsin: Visconsin: 0 1		1			Pl Page	4		,
Taunton					Fort Worth			*******
Webster 0	Tounton					2		
Michigan:	Webster					-	-	
Detroit. 3 2 1 Richmond. 1 4 Muskegon 0 Muskegon 0 1 West Virginia Bluefield. 0 1		. "			Norfolk	1	4	
Muskegon		3	2	1	Richmond	1	4	1
Minneapolis	Muskegon		1		West Virginia			
St. Paul	Minnesota:							
Missouri: St. Louis. 2 5 Wheeling 1 1 Montana: Wisconsin:	Minneapolis							
St. Louis	St. Paul	0	6		Huntington			
Montana: Wisconsin:					Wheeling	0		1
	St. Louis	2	5	*******	Wisconsin:	1	1	
Dimingo		0	1			0	1	
New Jersey:		0	1		ppicton	9		
Belleville 0 1	Relleville	0	1					
Newark 0 1								
Trenton 0 1		0						

TYPHUS FEVER.

City.	Cases.	Deaths.
Georgia: Atlanta	1	

	Popula-	Total deaths	Diph	theria.	Mea	isles.		erlet ver.	Tu	ber- osis.
City.	tion Jan. 1, 1920.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Alabama:		_								
Birmingham	178,806 60,777	72 22	1		46	3		*****	11	
Montgomery	43, 404	23			2					
Montgomery Tuscaloosa	11,996				10				3	
Arkansas:	00.070	1	2							
Fort Smith	28,870 65,142	*******	2	*****	11			*****	2	
Little Rock	65, 142 14, 048				4				ī	
California:			1							
Alameda	28, 806 12, 923 13, 536	3			8					
EurekaGlendale	12,923	7	*****		17	*****	*****		*****	
Long Beach. Los Angeles. Oakland Pasadena Richmond	55 593	17	1	1	4	*****	3	*****		*****
Los Angeles.	55, 593 576, 673 216, 261 45, 354	204	39		108		30		70	2
Oakland	216, 261	45	11	1	30	*****	8		7	
Pasadena	45, 351	14			3		3		1	
Richmond	16,813	1 6	*****		2	*****		*****	1	
	45, 354 16, 813 19, 341 65, 908 18, 721 74, 683 506, 676 15, 485 19, 441 10, 917	23	1	1	58	1	7	*****	3	
Sacramento	18,721	8	î		7		3	*****		
San Diego	74,683	27	6	1	22		10		3	1
San Francisco	506, 670	125	25	4	129		19		13	1
Senta Ana	15, 485	9	*****	*****	3	*****	1	*****	*****	1
Santa Barbara	10 017	3 8	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****			
Stockton	40, 296	9	*****	*****	5	*****	*****	*****		*****
Colorado:			*****					*****		
Denver	256, 491	82	28	2	88	3	14	1		16
Pueblo. Trinidad	43,050 10,906	9			2			1		
Connecticut:	10,906		3	*****	3		*****			
Bridgenort	143 555	36	4		5		6		3	4
Bridgeport. Greenwich (town) Hartford. Manchester (town)	143, 555 22, 123 138, 036	90			9					
Hartford	138,036	44	4	1			9		5	1
Manchester (town)	18,370	2				*****				
Meriden (city). Milford (town).	29, 807	1			1				3	
New Britain	18,370 29,867 10,193 59,316	14	2	1			2	*****	*****	*****
New Haven	162,537	35	4		7				7	
New London	25,688	11			3					
District of Columbia:										
Washington	437,571	149	6		63	1	14		19	14
Key West	18,749	3								
Key West St. Petersburg	14, 237	2								
Tampa	14, 237 51, 608	13			2			*****	1	2
Albany	11,555	88	1	*****	18	3	····i		5	4
Augusta	200, 616 52, 548	18	1	*****	27	2	1	*****	9	9
Brunswick	14, 413	4			4					2
Macon	52,995				10		1			
Rome	52,995 13,252 83,252				3					
Savannahdaho:	83, 252	40			23	1			5	7
Boise	21,393	3								
Illinois:	21,000	9							*****	
Alton	24,682	6			2				1	
Aurora	36,397 28,725 12,491 2,701,705	13			11					
Bloomington Centralia Chicago	28,725	7			6				3	*****
Chicago	12,491	3 585		*****	258	6	61	1	228	*****
Cicero	2, 701, 705	6	61	3	15	0	91	1	1	49
Decatur	43, 818	9		*****	21			******	2	3
Decatur	66, 767	23		1						
Elgin Evanston	44, 995 43, 818 66, 767 27, 454 37, 234	5			16					
Evanston	37, 234	4		*****	19		5		1	
Freeport. Galesburg		3 7			26					1
Jacksonville	15 713	9		*****	7 2		1			*****
Kewanee	23, 834 15, 713 15, 026	4			2 3		1		1	
Mattoon	13,552 39,858				3				2	
Oak Park		12			30				1	

	Popula-	Total deaths	Diph	theria.	Med	asles.		arlet ver.		ber- losis.
City.	tion Jan. 1, 1920.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	D eaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Illinois—Continued.			-							
Pekin	12,086	26			1 4		1 2			
PeoriaQuincy	76, 121 35, 978	14	*****		18	*****			******	
Rock Island	35, 177	3			. 29					
Springfield	35, 177 59, 183	26			. 1		1		1	1
Urbana	10, 244				2					
Indiana:	29,767	6			17					1
Anderson	11,595	i								
Crawfordsville	10. 139	3								
East Chicago	35, 967 10, 790	11			10	1		1		1 3
Fort Wayne	86,549	21	3	*****	19		4	*****	1	1
Frankfort	11, 585	1			ii		i			
Frankfort	11,585 36,004 14,000	5			. 2		2			
Huntington	14,000	8								
Indianapolis	314, 194	107	3	1	68	1		*****	5	12
La Fayette	30,067 22,486	11 5	*****	*****	15	1	*****			1
Logansport	21,626	5			2					
Michigan City	19, 457	3								1
Mishawaka Muncie	15, 195 36, 524	2			******					
Muncie	36, 524 70, 983	10	1		50	*****	· · · · · · ·	*****	3	·····i
South Bend	66,083	16			6		3			2
lowe.					-		1			-
Burlington	24,057	5			4 3					
Cedar Rapids	45,566 56,727 39,141		4	*****	14	3	*****	1	*****	*****
Dubuque	30, 727				2				*****	
Cedar Rapids	11, 267		1							
	15, 731		1				1			
Muscatine	16,068 23,003	5			*****					
Siour City	71, 227	0	2 2	*****	3	*****	*****	*****	1	
Sioux City	36, 230			*****	9	******				
Kansas:					-					
Atchison	12,630								4	
Coffeyville Fort Scott	13, 452 10, 693	5 2	1		9		*****	*****	1	*****
Hutchinson	23, 298			*****	2		*****	******	1	*****
Kansas City	23, 298 101, 177		4		43		1		4	
Parsons	16,028								2	
Parsons	50, 022 72, 217	13	2		90		1 2			·····i
Kentucky:	72,217	19	*****	*****	19		2			
Henderson	12, 169	3								1
Lexington	41, 534 234, 891	15			6					2
Louisville	234, 891	76	5		16		5		22	7
Louisiana: New Orleans	387,219	125	8		27	4	1		21	14
Maine:	001,210	1,00			-	-	- 1			
Auburn	16,985	0			8		1			
BangorBiddeford	25,978				10					
Lewiston	18,008 31 701	8	····i		1 12	*****	····i		····i	
Portland	25,978 18,008 31,791 69,272	. 12	2	*****	2		2			
Sanford (town)	10,691	0								
Maryland: Baltimore					***	-				-
Cumberland	733, 826	194	18		197	. 2	55	1	21 2	22
Frederick.	29,837 11,066	2		*****	4				2	
Jassachusetts:					-					
Adams (town)	12,967	2								
Amesbury (town)	10,036	5	····i		····i		4		····i	
Arlington (town)	18, 665 19, 731 10, 749	3	1		1		4		1	*****
Attleboro. Belmont (town)	10,749	3			18				1	
Beverly	22,561	7							2	
Boston	22,561 748,060 10,580	195	57	3	140	2	57		37	10
Braintree (town)	10,580 66,254	3 5	3		19		7		5	1
Brockton	37,748	10	1		18	*****	3		1	

	Popula-	Total deaths	Diph	theria.	Mes	isles.		arlet ver.	Tu	ber- osis.
City.	tion Jan. 1, 1920.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
fassachusetts—Continued.										
Cambridge	109, 694	28	4		10	1	17		2 3	1
Chelsea	43, 184 36, 214 12, 979	10	2				2		3	
Chicopee	36, 214	4					1			
Clinton	12,979	2								
Danvers	11, 108	2	2		*****					
Dedham	10, 792	2	1	*****			2			
Fall River.	11, 108 10, 792 40, 120 120, 485	29	1 4	*****	2 2 1	*****	1 1		4	****
Framingham	17,033	6	-	*****	i	*****	1	*****		
Gordner	16.971	2			3				2	****
GardnerGreenfield	15, 462 53, 884 94, 270	ī	0							
Haverhill	53, 884	11	3		46		7		2	
Lawrence	94, 270	11	1		12				3	
Leominster	10 744	5			12		1			
Lowell	112,759	31	1		6		12		6	1
Lynn	112,759 99,148 49,103	22	3		1 5	*****	7 3	*****		
Malden	49, 103 39, 038	8	1 5		3	*****	3	*****	1	
Medford		7 6	0	*****	10	*****	2	*****	1	
Melrose	18, 204	6	*****		9	*****		*****		****
Methuen New Bedford	15, 189 121, 217 15, 618	37	1			*****	1		8	1
Newburyport	15, 618				3			*****	0	
Newton	46,054	11			11		3		1	
North Adams	99 989	4					1		i	
Northampton	21,951 10,174 19,552	7					7		1	
Northbridge	10, 174	3								
PeabodyPittsfield	19,552	1	1		2		2		2	
Pittsfield	41,763	10					4			
Plymouth	13,045	5								
Quincy Salem	47,876 42,529	13	2		9		8			1
Salem	42,529	1	2		*****		1		4	
Somerville	93,091	17	4	1	6 8		1		2	
Southbridge	14, 245	34	2	1	8	*****		*****	7	****
Tounton	37 137	14	1		*****	*****	5	*****	2	
Taunton	129, 614 37, 137 13, 025	0	1	*****	5		1		3	
Waltham	20.915	3	2	*****	2		î		i	****
Waltham	21,457 13,258 13,443	i	2		1		3	******	-	
Webster	13, 258						4		····i	
West Springfield	13, 443	2 5								
Webster	18,604	5	1							
Winthrop	15, 455	3								
Woburn	16,574 179,754	5								
Worcester	179,754	39	5	2			14	1		
ichigan: Alpena	11 101				1					
Ann Arbor	11,101	10	*****	*****	43	*****		*****	2	****
Battle Crook	19,516	12	2	1	68		3	1	2	****
Battle Creek Benton Harbor	36, 164 12, 233 993, 678	6	-		00	*****	0		*****	****
Detroit	993 678	246	29	1	189	3	61	1	37	
Flint	91 599	27	2		56		3		1	
Grand Rapids	137, 634 48, 615 46, 499	34	6		211		3		1 4	
Hamtramck	48,615	6								
Highland Park	46, 499	8	1		9		6			
Jackson Kalamazoo	48, 374	14			23		1			
Kalamazoo	48, 487	18		. 1	29		6		2	
Marquette	12,718	4	1	*****	2 25				*****	
Muskegon	12,718 36,570 34,273 25,944	7	1	*****	25	*****	1 9		*****	
Port Huron	25 044	7	1	1	9		2	*****		
Port Huron	12,096	4			9					****
innesota:	12,000		*****		*****	*****		*****	*****	
Duluth	98,917	17	2	1	2		3		5	
Faribault	11,089	0	î		2					
Hibbing	15 089		2		3		4			
Hibbing	380,582	91	14		56	2	19	1	18	
Rochester	380, 582 13, 722 15, 873	33								
St. Cloud	15,873		2		43	1	10		2	
St. Paul	234,698	48	15	1					10	

	Popula-	Total deaths	Diph	theria.	Mes	asles.		ver.		bes- osis.
City.	tion Jan. 1, 1920.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Missouri:						1			-	-
Joplin	29, 902	97	7		51	2	3		8	5
Kansas City	324, 410 77, 939 772, 897 39, 631	97 26	i		30		2			
St. Louis	772, 897	204	22		27		13		31	9
Springfield	39, 631	16								4
Montana:	15, 100									
BillingsGreat Fails	24, 121	5 7			******				******	
Helena	24, 121 12, 037	2			8					
Missoula	12,668	6					4			
Nebraska:			-							
Lincoln	54, 948	15	2 7	1	5		1		1	
Omaha Nevada:	191,601	57	1 ,					*****	*****	2
Reno	12,016	4								
Reno New Hampshire:	12,010									
Berlin	16, 104	6								
Concord	22, 167	5	1		10					
Dover	13, 029	3			1				*****	*****
Keene	11, 210 78, 384	3 26	1	*****	1	*****	2		*****	******
New Iorsey	10,001	20		******		*****	-		*****	
New Jersey: Asbury Park	12, 400	4	(1)		1		5			
Atlantic City	50, 707	14	2	2					1	1
Bayonne	76, 754		2	*****			1		î	*****
Belleville	15,660			*****	5 4		2			*****
BloomfieldClifton	22, 019 26, 470	2 5	2	*****	3	*****	-			*****
Elizabeth	95, 783		6	*****	6				******	3
Englewood	11,627	1			3		1			
Garfield	19, 381 17, 667	2								
Hackensack	17,667	4.	1		23				1	3
Harrison	15, 721 68, 166	16	1		3		3		1 3	·····i
Hoboken Jersey City	298, 103	10	7	*****	10	******	4		20	
Kearny	26, 724	9			6		i		1	
Long Branch	26, 724 13, 521	4			8					1
Montclair	28, 810	6			19		1			
Morristown	12,548	3			57	*****	11		17	13
Newark	414, 524	112 10	10	*****	31	*****	11		14	13
OrangePassaic	33, 268 63, 841	16	1	*****	2 2				4	3
Paterson	135, 875		12		69		2		6	
Perth Amboy	41,707	5			6		5		2	
Phillipsburg	16, 923	3			1					
Plainfield	27, 700	5			8		1	*****		*****
Summit Trenton	27,700 10,174 119,289	37	10	1	1	*****	3		2	1
Union (town)	20,651		1							
West Hoboken	40, 074	2			6					1
West New York	29, 926 15, 573	1	3		7		1		1	
West Orange	15, 573	3			3	*****				
New Mexico:	15, 157	4	2		9		1			1
Albuquerque New York:			-			*****			*****	
Albany	113, 344		1		173		4		4	
Amsterdam	113, 344 33, 524 36, 192	5	1		6				2	
Auburn	36, 192	11			11					13
Buffalo	506, 775	113	14	1	64	3	24		31	
Cortland	22, 987 13, 294	7	*****	*****	6 5		1		1	1
Geneva	13, 294 14, 648	5	*****							1
GenevaGlens Falls	16, 638	5								
Hornell	15.025	1			25					
Hudson	11,745	1	2		.1					
Ithaca	17,004	13	1	*****	15 33			*****	3	*****
Lackawanna Little Falls	11,745 17,004 17,918 13,029	7	2	2	33				3	*****
Leckport	21, 308	6 7 5	-		*****		3		1	
Mount Vernon	42, 726	7	1				1		1	

¹ The report of 30 cases of diphtheria during the week ended May 26, 1923, published in the Public Health Reports, Vol. 38, No. 24, June 15, 1923, was erroneous. No case of diphtheria was reported in Asbury Park during that week.

	Popula-	Total deaths	Diph	theria	Me	asles.	Ser	arlet ver.	Tu	ber- osis.
City.	tion Jan. 1, 1920,	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
New York—Continued. New York										
New York	5, 620, 048	1,199	139	6	305	7	128		2 226	2 97
Newburgh	30, 366 50, 760	16	1		18		3 2			
Niagara Falls North Tonawanda	15, 482 295, 750 26, 341	5			. 6					
	295, 750	47	6		42		2	1	19	2
Rome	26, 341	6			4		1			1
Rome. Saratoga Springs. Schenectady. Syracuse. Troy. Watertown. White Plains. Yonkers. North Carolina:	13, 181	11	3		87		4	1	*****	
Syracuses	88, 723 171, 717 72, 013	53	6	*****	237	2	12		12	1
Trov	72,013	28	3		9					2
Watertown	31, 285	11			15					1
White Plains	21, 031 100, 176	3 22			3					
Yonkers	100, 176	22	11		17		8	1		
	21 710	5	1		1					
Durham	21,719 43,525	9	1		31	*****	'''i	*****	******	1
Raleigh	24, 418	13			5		1			
Salisbury	24, 418 13, 884 33, 372	1 7								
Salisbury. Wilmington	33, 372									
Winston-Salem	48, 395	28			91	1	2		6	1
North Dakota:	21,961	0	1						1	
FargoGrand Forks	14,010	0	1	*****			2	*****		*****
Ohio:	14,010			*****						
Akron	208, 435	17	3		12		2			
Ashtabula Barbertoa	22, 082 18, 811 10, 425	4			13					
Barbertoa	18,811	4			2		1			
Bucyrus	10, 425	2 2		*****			1	*****	····i	
Cambridge	87 001	10	1	******	4		1	*****	1	·····i
Chillicothe	13, 104 87, 091 15, 831	6		*****	*	******	*****	*****	******	
Cincinnati	401, 247	107	4		74	2	8			11
Cleveland	790, 841	168	37	1	149		58		59	15
Cleveland Heights	15, 236 237, 031				3		2			
Columbus	237, 031	59		*****	5	1	9		4 2	5
DaytonEast Cleveland	152, 559	31	7	*****	8 5	*****	5	*****	2	*****
East Voungstown	27, 292 11, 237	3 2 2		*****	0			*****	*****	
East Youngstown Findlay. Fremont	17, 021	2								
Fremont	17, 021 12, 468	5			3					
Kenmore	12,683				15					
Lorain	37, 295				3	*****	3			
Mansfield	27, 824 11, 634	7 2			6			*****	*****	
Martins Ferry	23 504	6	*****	*****	*****	*****		*****	*****	
Middletown. New Philadelphia Newark.	23, 594 10, 718				11				******	
Newark	20,718	10			15		1			
Niles	13,080	2								
Norwood	24,966	1			4		2		····i	*****
PiquaSalem	15, 044 10, 305	3 2			26		2	*****	1	
Sandusky	22 897	5	*****	******	20		3	*****		*****
SanduskySpringfield	22, 897 60, 840	10	1		4					
Steubenville	28, 508	9 2			4				1	
Tiffin	14, 375	2			7					
	243 164	55	18	2	19	4	27		12	6
Toledo	100 050			2	40	4	4			
Youngstown	132, 358	33								
YoungstownZanesville.	243, 164 132, 358 29, 569	33 8	1				1		1	
Youngstown		8					1			1
YoungstownZanesville.	91, 295				·····i		1 i		5	1
Youngstown Zanesville. Oklahoma: Oklahoma Tulsa. Oregon:	91, 295 72, 075	17	1			•••••			5	
Youngstown Zanesville Oklahoma: Oklahoma Tulsa Oregon: Portland	91, 295	8	1	1	1 3					5
Youngstown Zanesville Oklahoma: Oklahoma Tulsa Oregon: Portland. Pennsylvania:	91, 295 72, 075 258, 288	17	1 7	1	3				5 4	
Youngstown Zanesville. Oklahoma: Oklahoma. Tulsa Oregon: Portland. Pennsylvania: Allentown	91, 295 72, 075 258, 288	17	1 7 4	1	3		i		5	
Youngstown Zanesville. Oklahoma: Oklahoma. Tulsa Oregon: Portland. Pennsylvania: Allentown	91, 295 72, 075 258, 288 73, 502 60, 331	17	7 4 1	1	3 9 1 3		i 		5 4	
Youngstown Zanesville Oklahoma: Oklahoma Tulsa Oregon: Portland Pennsylvania: Allentown Altoona Beaver Falls Berwick	91, 295 72, 075 258, 288 73, 502 60, 331 12, 802 12, 181	17	7 4 1 1 2	1	3 9 1 3 2		1 1 1		5 4	
Youngstown Zanesville Oklahoma: Oklahoma Tulsa Oregon: Portland. Pennsylvania: Allentown Altoona Beaver Falls Betwick Bethlehem	91, 295 72, 075 258, 288 73, 502 60, 331 12, 802 12, 181	17	1 7 4 1 1 2 1	1	3 9 1 3		i i		5 4	
Youngstown Zanesville Oklahoma: Oklahoma Tulsa Oregon: Portland Pennsylvania: Allentown Altoona Beaver Falls Berwick	91, 295 72, 075 258, 288 73, 502 60, 331 12, 802	17	7 4 1 1 2	1	3 9 1 3 2		1 1 1		5 4	

³ Pulmonary only

City.	Popula- tion Jan. 1, 1920.	from			1					osis.
Pennsylvania—Continued. Canonsburg	1, 1920.	all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
ennsylvania-Continued.										
Canonsburg	10,632					*****	1			
Chambersburg	13, 171 58, 030				1		1		*****	
Chester	12 804	*******	1	*****	2 2		1		*****	*****
Connellsville	13,681	*******		*****	2		2	*****	*****	*****
Dubois	13, 804 13, 681 20, 250 19, 011	******	******		8					
Duquesne	19,011		3							
Easton	33, 813 93, 372 15, 586		i		11					
Erie.	93, 372		1		113				5	
Farrell	15, 586				2		1			
Harrisburg	75, 917				. 2		1			
Hazelton Jeannette	32, 277				8	*****	*****			
Jeannette	10,627 67,327		1		1		1			
Johnstown	67, 327		1		9		4 2	*****		
Lancaster	53, 150	******	*****		3	*****	2	*****		*****
McKees Rocks	16, 713 46, 781 14, 568	*******	····i		1	*****	*****	*****	1	*****
McKeesport	14 509	*******	1	*****	7	*****	*****	*****		*****
Meadville	18, 179	*******	*****			*****	*****	*****	1	
Monessen	17 460	*******		*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	î	
Mount Carmel	17, 469 44, 938 32, 319	*******	1	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****		
New Castle	39 310	******	î	*****	1	*****	5			
North Braddook	14, 928	*******	î	*****	2	*****	1		*****	*****
Philadelphia	1 823 779	431	35	5	39	i	51	2	63	
Phoenixville	1,823,779 10,484 588,343	201	00		1					
Pittsburgh	588 343	174	15	3	53	2	16	5	14	1
Plymouth			1							
Pottevilla	21, 876				. 1					
Punxsutawney Reading. Scranton	10, 311		1							
Reading	107, 784		5		2					
Scranton	137, 783		5		11		1		7	
Shamokin	21, 876 10, 311 107, 784 137, 783 21, 204 21, 747 13, 428				1					
Sharon	21,747						1			
Steelton	13, 428								1	
Sunbury	15, 721		1				*****			
Tamagua	12, 363	******	2		1		200000			
Uniontown	15,692				2					
Warren	15, 721 12, 363 15, 692 14, 272		1		16		1		1	
Washington	21,480				17	*****		*****		
Wilkes-Barre	73,833		4	*****	10	*****	1		3	
Wilkinsburg	24, 403 36, 198	******	1	*****	3	*****	1	*****	*****	****
Williamsport	30, 198	******	1	*****	4	*****		*****	2	*****
Woodlawn	12, 495 47, 512	*******		*****	4	*****	1	*****	i	****
Yorkhode Island:	97, 312	******	*****	*****		*****				
Cranston	29, 407	9			2		. 1			
	10, 077	3		*****	-	******			1	
Cumberland (town)	30, 255	9	4	*****	*****	1	2			
NewportPawtucket	30, 255 64, 248 237, 505	15	i	*****	*****					
Providence	237, 595	63	10		18		8			
outh Carolina:		-								
Charleston	67,957 37,524 23,127	23			12					
Columbia	37, 524	17			4					
Greenville	23, 127	1	1		2				10	
outh Dakota:					1					
Sioux Falls	25, 202	11			6				*****	
ennessee:	FF 005	-								
Chattanooga	57,895	0	1		2			*****	3	
Knoxville	77,818 162,351 118,342				3				17	
Memphis	102,331	65			11			*****	10	
Nashville	115,012	38			11	*****		******	10	
Amarillo	15 404									
Austin	34 976	5		*****	*****	******	*****	*****	1	
Beaumont	40, 422	7	*****	*****	2			*****		
Dallas	158, 976	42	4		19		4		1	
El Paso	77, 560	30			5		2		9	
El Paso	106, 482	15	1		1				2	
Galveston.	44, 255	19					1			
Houston	138, 276	43			2		1			
San Angelo	15, 494 34, 876 40, 422 158, 976 77, 560 106, 482 44, 255 138, 276 10, 050 161, 379 38, 500	5								
San Angelo San Antonio Waco	161,379	74	4		6				7	

	Popula-	Total deaths	Diph	theria	Ме	asles.		arlet ver.		ber- osis.
City.	tion Jan. 1, 1920.	from all causes.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Deaths.
Utah:										
Provo	10,303	4								
Salt Lake City	118, 110	24	5		4		1			2
Vermont:				1	-			1		
Burlington	22,779	3			21					
Virginia:					-					
Alexandria	18,060	3			5					
Charlottesville	10,688				1					
Lynchburg	30,070	8	1		7	1	1			
Norfolk	115,777		4		39					3
Petersburg	31,012	14			30		1			
Richmond	171,667	53			134	2	1		2	4
Roanoke	50,842	16			1					
Washington:				1						
Bellingham	25, 585						3			
Everett	27,644				1					
Seattle	315, 312		5		34	*****	3	*****	21	
Spokane.	104, 437		3		4		2			
Walla Walla	15,503		4							
Yakima	18,539				1	*****				
West Virginia:	** 000									
Bluefield	15, 282	2			3	*****				
Charleston	39,608	13	1		8				1	
Clarksburg	27,869	5			33					1
Fairmont	17,851		1		7					
Huntington.	50, 177	22	1			2			6	1
Martinsburg	12,515 12,127	1		*****	1	*****			*****	
Morgantown						*****	*****	*****		
Parkersburg	20,050	7	1	*****	10	*****			*****	
Wheeling	56, 208	15			1	*****	*****		1	
	10 701	9	2							
Appleton	19,561		î		6	*****	1			*****
AshlandBeloit.	11,334 21,284	1	1		20 14	*****	7	*****	*****	1
	20,906		*****		45	*****	- 1	*****	*****	
Eau Claire	23, 427	4	*****		1	*****	*****	*****	*****	
Fond du Lac	31,017		A		15		4			
Janesville	18, 293	5			10	*****	- 2			
Kenosha	40, 472	4	1			*****	2		1	
La Crosse	30, 421				4			*****	*****	*****
Madison.	38, 378	13	1		27	******			*****	
Manitowoc	17,563	13			24				*****	*****
Marinette	13,610				7		3		*****	
Milwaukee	457, 147	77	10		28		73		10	9
Oshkosh	33, 162	10	10		28		13		10	2
Sheboygan	30, 955	9	3		3	*****	i			2
Superior	39,671	9	i	*****	î		i	*****		
Waukesha.	12,558	. 9			9		2		*****	
Wausau	18,661	******			6		1	*****	*****	
West Allis	13,745	******			0		2		1	
Wyoming:	10, 140		*****	*****			4		7	

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

AUSTRALIA.

Plague-Sydney.

Under date of July 5, 1923, one case of plague (septicemic), with fatal termination on June 30, 1923, was reported at Sydney, Australia.

AZORES.

Plague-St. Michael Island.

During the three weeks ended May 26, 1923, 12 cases of plague with 5 deaths were reported in the Island of St. Michael, occurring at one locality.

BRAZIL.

Yellow Fever-Bahia.

During the three weeks ended June 2, 1923, 16 cases of yellow fever with 5 deaths were reported at Bahia, Brazil.

CANARY ISLANDS.

Plague-Las Palmas.

A case of plague was reported, June 7, 1923, at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

JAMAICA.

Smallpox (Reported as Alastrim)-Kingston.

During the two weeks ended June 9, 1923, 124 cases of smallpox (reported as alastrim) were notified in the Island of Jamaica. Of these, 86 cases were notified during the week ended June 9, 1923. In the parish of Kingston 17 cases were notified.

Typhoid Fever-Kingston and Vicinity.

During the same period 13 cases of typhoid fever were reported in Kingston and 24 cases in the surrounding country.

(1602)

PANAMA CANAL.

Communicable Diseases - May, 1923.

Communicable diseases were notified for the Panama Canal during the month of May, 1923, as follows:

Disease.	Canal Zone.	Colon.	Panama.	Non- resident.	Total.
Chicken pox	1 1 6	3 2 2 2 2	9 6 2 10	10	1
Malaria Measles Meningitis Mumps	65	1 2 2	3 2	27 2	9
Paratyphoid fever Pneumonia Relapsing fever	1 1	2	15	1 2 1	2
Scarlet fever. Tuberculosis Typhoid fever	7	1 16 2	18	1 2	4

POLAND.

Communicable Diseases - March 18-April 7, 1923.

During the three weeks ended April 7, 1923, communicable diseases were notified in Poland as follows:

MARCH 18-24, 1923.

Disease.	Cases.	Deaths.	Districts and city showing reatest mortality.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	10	6	Kielce.	
Diphtheria	41	9	Silesia: Warsaw.	
Measles	546	15	Lwow.	
Scarlet fever	218	29	Stanislawow.	
Smallpox	15	4	Krakow; Stanislawow.	
Tuberculosis	196	234	Lwow.	
Typhoid fever	208	24	Tarnopol.	
Typhus fever	404	49	Stanislawow.	
Typhus fever, recurrent	68	1	Nowogrodek.	
Whooping cough	65	5	Lwow.	
March 25-31,	1923.	•		
Cerebrospinal meningitis	9	2	Lodz: Lwow.	
Diphtheria	53	7	Posen.	
Measles	335	17	Lodz.	
Scarlet fever	203	28	Stanislawow,	
Smallpox	9	2	Do.	
Tuberculosis	153	230	Lwow.	
Typhoid fever	170	22	Lodz.	
Typhus fever	358	17	Lwow.	
Typhus fever, recurrent	66	1	Nowogrodek.	
Whooping cough	31	11	Stanislawow.	
APRIL 1-7, 1	923.			
Cerebrospinal meningitis	15	8	Lwow.	
Cerebrospinal meningitis	51	2	Lodz; Warsaw.	
Measles	335	10	Lodz.	
Scarlet fever	144	22	Do.	
Smallpox	6		2 7 2 2 2	
Puberculosis	125	203	Lwow.	
Typhoid fever	169	12	Former Congress Poland.	
Typhus fever	449	36	Lwow.	
Typhus fever, recurrent	60	1	Polesia.	
Whooping cough	81	10	Lwow.	

Dysentery-Rabies-March 18-April 7, 1923.

During the period March 18 to April 7, 1923, 38 cases of dysentery with 5 deaths were reported in Poland, occurring in the districts of Krakow, Lwow, and Silesia. During the two weeks ended April 7, 1923, 2 deaths from rabies were reported, occurring in the districts of Lublin and Silesia.

RUSSIA.

Decrease in Epidemic-Disease Prevalence-January-February, 1923.

According to information dated April 21, 1923, a decrease in epidemic prevalence of disease was noted in Soviet Russia during the months of January and February, 1923, as compared with the corresponding periods of the preceding year. As regards typhoid fever, typhus fever, and recurrent typhus the reported prevalence was as follows:

(1/4)	Number of cases reported.					
Disease.	January.		February.			
	1923	1922	1923	1922		
Typhoid fever Typhus fever	32,613	73,882	17,577	101.212		
Typinus fever, recurrent	30,894	68,080	12,646	101, 212 73, 423		

It was stated that complete returns for the month of March, 1923, had not been received, but that data available to date indicated a considerable decrease in prevalence as compared with the same month of 1922.

Lethargic Encephalitis Made Notifiable.

Information dated April 15, 1923, shows that lethargic encephalitis (sleeping sickness) has been included among the list of infectious diseases which are subject to obligatory registration in Russia.

SWEDEN.

Influenza-Goteborg.

Influenza was continuously reported at Goteborg, Sweden, from the beginning of the year to May 26, 1923, with a total of 766 cases, from 30 to 45 cases being reported weekly. During the week ended February 24, 54 new cases were reported. During the two weeks ended June 2 and 9, 1923, the reported occurrence was 37 and 42 new cases, respectively. The population of Goteborg, according to the census of December 31, 1922, was 228,053.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Kaffir Pox-Northern Rhodesia.

During the week ended May 21, 1923, 21 cases of smallpox with 8 deaths were reported in Northern Rhodesia. The disease was later reported to be Kaffir pox. Previous occurrence of the disease was reported from March, 1923, with 19 cases and 4 deaths.

VENEZUELA.

Epidemic Influenza - Maracaibo.

Under date of June 19, 1923, influenza was reported epidemic at Maracaibo, Venezuela. It was stated that on June 18, 100 new cases were notified.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

Disease Prevalence - May, 1923.

During the month of May, 1923, disease prevalence in the Virgin Islands of the United States was reported as follows:

Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.	Island and disease.	Cases.	Remarks.
St. Thomas and St. John: Chancroid Chicken pox Dengue Erysipelas Gonococcus in-	24 3 1 5	One imported.	St. Thomas and St. John—Contd. Tuberculosis Uncinariasis St. Croix: Chaneroid Chicken pox	1 1 1	Chronic pulmonary Necator Americanus
fection. Malaria Measles Pellagra Syphilis	1 1 1 3	Two imported. Primary, 1; secondary, 2.	Dysentery Filariasis Leprosy Tuberculosis Uncinariasis	9 6 1 5 2	Entamebic. Bancrofti. Chronic pulmonary. Necator Americanus

CHOLERA, PLAGUE, SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER, AND YELLOW FEVER.

The reports contained in the following tables must not be considered as complete or final as regards either the list of countries included or the figures for the particular countries for which reports are given.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 13, 1923.1

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India: Calcutta Rangoon Philippine Islands:	May 6-19 May 13-19	89	80	
Province— Mountain Province	Mar. 25-31	1	1	

¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.

Reports Received During Week Ended July 13, 1923-Continued.

PLAGUE.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Australia:	June 30			
Sydney	June 30		1	
St. Michael Island	May 6-26	12	5	In one locality.
Canary Islands:	and o won			in one totality.
Las Palmas	June 7	1		
China:				
Hongkong	May 6-12	3	3	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil				May 16-31, 1923: Rats examined,
India:				4,800; found infected, 21.
Calcutta	May 6-19	6	6	
Karachi	May 20-26	34	23	
Madras Presidency	May 20-26.	34 71	35	1945
Rangoon.	May 13-19.	32	30	*
Java:	,		-	
Residency—				
Soerakarta				May 16, 1923: Epidemic in five
				districts.
Straits Settlements:				110
Singapore	May 6-12		2	

SMALLPOX.

Algeria:				
Algiers	May 1-31	2		*
Arabia:		_		
Aden	May 27-June 2		1	
Brazil:	may 21-June 2			
Pernambuco	Mars 8 10	3		
Pernambuco	May 6-19			
Rio de Janeiro	May 13-26	4	1	
China:				
Chungking	May 13-19			Present.
Foochow	May 13-26			Do,
Hongkong	May 6-12	10	6	
Manchuria-				
Dairen	May 21-27	1		
Harbin	May 7-27	2		
Mukden	May 13-20	ī		
Shanghai	May 21-June 3			Persian
	may 21-June 3			Foreign.
Ecuador:	34 10 01			
Guayaquil	May 16-31	1		
Finland				May 1-15, 1923: One case.
India:				
Calcutta	May 13-19	3	3	
Madras	May 20-26	12		
Rangoon	May 13-19	23	11	
Iraq (Mesopotamia):				
Bagdad	Apr. 1-30	10	-	-
talv:	Apr. 1-00	10		
Turin	Man 90 Tun- 9			
	May 28-June 3	1		
amaica				May 27-June 9, 1923: Cases, 124
Kingston	May 27-June 9	17		(Reported as alastrim.)
Mexico:				
Chihuahua	June 11-17	5		
Persia:				
Tabriz	Apr. 1-14		1	District.
Portugal:			-	Districts
Oporto	June 10-16	4	2	
Spain:	June 10-10	•	-	
Barcelona	Man 91 Tom 0			
	May 31-June 6		1	
Valencia	June 3-16	17	1	
switzerland:				
Basel	May 27-June 3	1		
Berne.	May 20-26	1		
Lucerne	May 1-31	29		
Zurich	May 20-June 2	6		
Inion of South Africa:		- 1		
Cape Province	May 6-12			Outbreaks.
Northern Rhodesia	May 8-14.	21	8	Out of Chang
				Do.
	do			Do.
Southern Rhodesia	May 10-10		2	

Reports Received During Week Ended July 13, 1923-Continued.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Algeria: Algiers	May 1-31	41	14	*
Manchuria— Harbin Mukden Germany:	May 6-13 May 14-20			
* Hamburg Königsberg Stettin	May 20-26 May 13-19 May 27-June 2	1	·····i	
Hungary: Budapest Iraq (Mesopotamia):	May 20-26	3	•••••	
Bagdad Palestine: Jaffa		2 2		The state of the s
Jerusalem	do	1	********	
Tabriz Poland	Apr. 1-14	2		Mar. 18-Apr. 7, 1923: Cases, 1,211; deaths, 102. Recurrent ty- phus: Cases, 194; deaths, 3.
Portugal: Oporto	June 10-16	1		Feb. 1-28, 1923: Cases, 17,577. Recurrent, Jan. 1-Feb. 28, 1923: Cases, 43,540.
Syria: BeirutTunis:				
Tunis			********	Outhreaks
Orange Free State	do			Do.
	YELLOW	FEVE	R.	
Brazil: Bahia	May 13-June 2	16	5	

Brazil:				
Bahia	May 13-June 2	16	5	

Reports Received from June 30 to July 6, 1923.1

CHOLERA.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India				Apr. 15-21, 1923: Cases, 3,475; deaths, 2,663.
	PLAG	UE.		
Ceylon: Colombo China: Amoy. Hongkong Hawaii: Hamakua	May 6-12	3	3 1 1	Plague-infected rats: Pohakea,
				May 23, 1923, 1 rat; vicinity of Pacific Sugar Co. mill, June 2,

¹ rat. ¹ From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources. For reports received from Dec. 30, 1922, to June 29, 1923, see Public Health Reports for June 29, 1923. The tables of epidemic diseases are terminated semiannually and new tables begun.

Reports Received from June 30 to July 6, 1923-Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Place. Date	. Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:			
Karachi May 13-19.	26	23 58	1011 (1)
Madras Presidency May 13-19.	88	58	
Rangoon May 6-12	34	32	
Java:		-	
East Java-			
Soerabaya Apr. 1-30	487	487	
Madagascar	********	***	Apr. 1-15, 1923: Cases, 22;
Province—			deaths, 19. Bubonic, 5; pneu-
Tananarive Apr. 1-15	22	19	monic, 1; septicemic, 16.
Mexico:		40	mone, i, separemie, io.
Tampico.			Apr. 15-21, 1923: 1 plague rat.
Peru			May 1-15, 1923: Cases, 21; deaths,
Locality—	********	********	11.
Callao May 1-15	2	1	44.
Callao	2	1	
Cerro Azuldo	5		
Chiclayodo			
Cutervodo		1	
Huancabambado	3	0	
Lima (city)do			
Lima (country)do	2	11	
Salaverrydo		2	
Trujillodo	1		
Siam:			
Bangkok Apr. 29-Ma	y 12 5	4	

SMALLPOX.

Canada:				
Alberta-				
Calgary	May 27-June 2	1		Infection from Deer Lodge, Mont.
Quebec-	may 21 sauce 2	1		Time Colon It can a con a conget accord
Quebec	June 10-16	1		Varioloid.
Ceylon:	June 10-10	1 -		Variotora.
Colombo	May 6-12	18		From outside city.
China:	May 0-12	10		From outside city.
	35 10 10			
Amoy	May 13-19		1	
Antung	May 14-20			
Hongkong	Apr. 29-May 5	9	15	
Nanking	May 13-26			Present.
Czechoslovakia				JanMar., 1923: Cases, 15.
Great Britain:				
Cardiff	June 3-9	5		
India				Apr. 15-21, 1923: Cases, 1,780;
Karachi	May 13-19	7	6	deaths, 491.
Madras	do	2		
Rangoon	May 6-12		16	
Japan:	May o In			
Kobe	May 28-June 3	1		
Java:	may 25-June 3			
East Java—				
	1 00 00	27		
Soerabaya	Apr. 22-28	24	4	
West Java—				
Batavia	May 5-11	6		Province.
Mexico:				
Mexico City	May 19-26	36		Including municipalities in Fed-
				eral district.
Portugal:				
Lisbon	May 20-June 2	20		
Portuguese West Africa:				
Angola—				
Loanda	Apr. 1-21		2	
Siam:	Apr. 1-21		-	
	Apr. 29-May 12	21	8	
	Apr. 29-May 12	41	0	
Sierra Leone:	M 1			
Kaballa	May 1-15	1	********	
Spain:		-		
Valencia	May 15-June 2	8	*******	
Byria:				
Damascus	May 15-21	2		

Reports Received from June 30 to July 6, 1923-Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Place.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Union of South Africa: Orange Free State Southern Rhodesia On vessel: S. S. Makura	Apr. 29-May 5 May 3-9 May 26	4 2		Outbreaks. Two cases, in quarantine (reported as alastrim). Vessel left Victoria, B. C., Apr. 28, 1923. Touched at Honolulu.

TYPHUS FEVER.

Chile: Talcahuano	May 13-19	1		
China: Hankow	May 19-25	1		
Czechoslovakia		•••••		JanMar., 1923: Cases 191; deaths, 6.
Egypt: Alexandria	May 14-20	1	2	deaths, or
Germany: Coblenz	May 27-June 2		1	
Guatemala: Guatemala City	Apr. 1-May 31		4	
Hungary Budapest	Jan. 1-May 19	45	11	Jan. 1-May 19, 1923: Cases, 318; deaths, 35. In 11 counties.
Mexico: Mexico City	May 20-26	15		Including municipalities in Federal district.
Syria: Aleppo	do	3	1	erar district.
Tunis: Tunis	May 28-June 3	1		
Union of South Africa: Cape Province	Apr. 29-May 5			Outbreaks.